

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
AUGUST 31
1915

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OTTAWA

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ANNUAL REPORT

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
OF CANADA

REPORT MADE UP TO THE
15th JULY
1901

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OTTAWA, September 1, 1915.

The Honourable

LOUIS CODERRE, K.C., LL.B.,

Secretary of State of Canada.

SIR,—In conformity with the provisions of section 44 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908, we have the honour to submit, herewith, a report of the proceedings of the Civil Service Commission of Canada, for the year ended August 31, 1915.

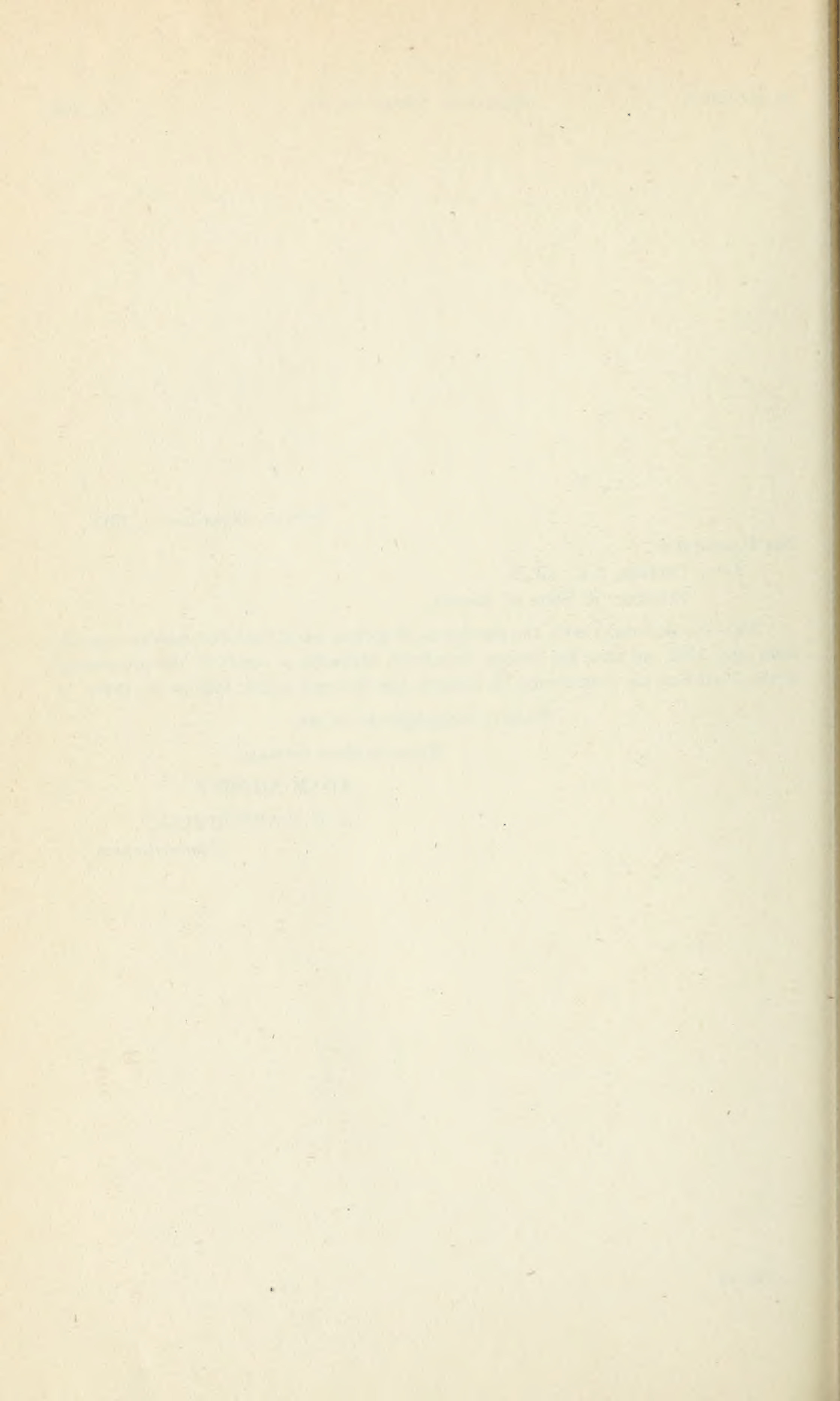
We have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servants,

ADAM SHORTT,

M. G. LAROCHELLE,

Commissioners.



To Field Marshal His Royal Highness Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., etc., etc., etc., Governor General of Canada and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS:

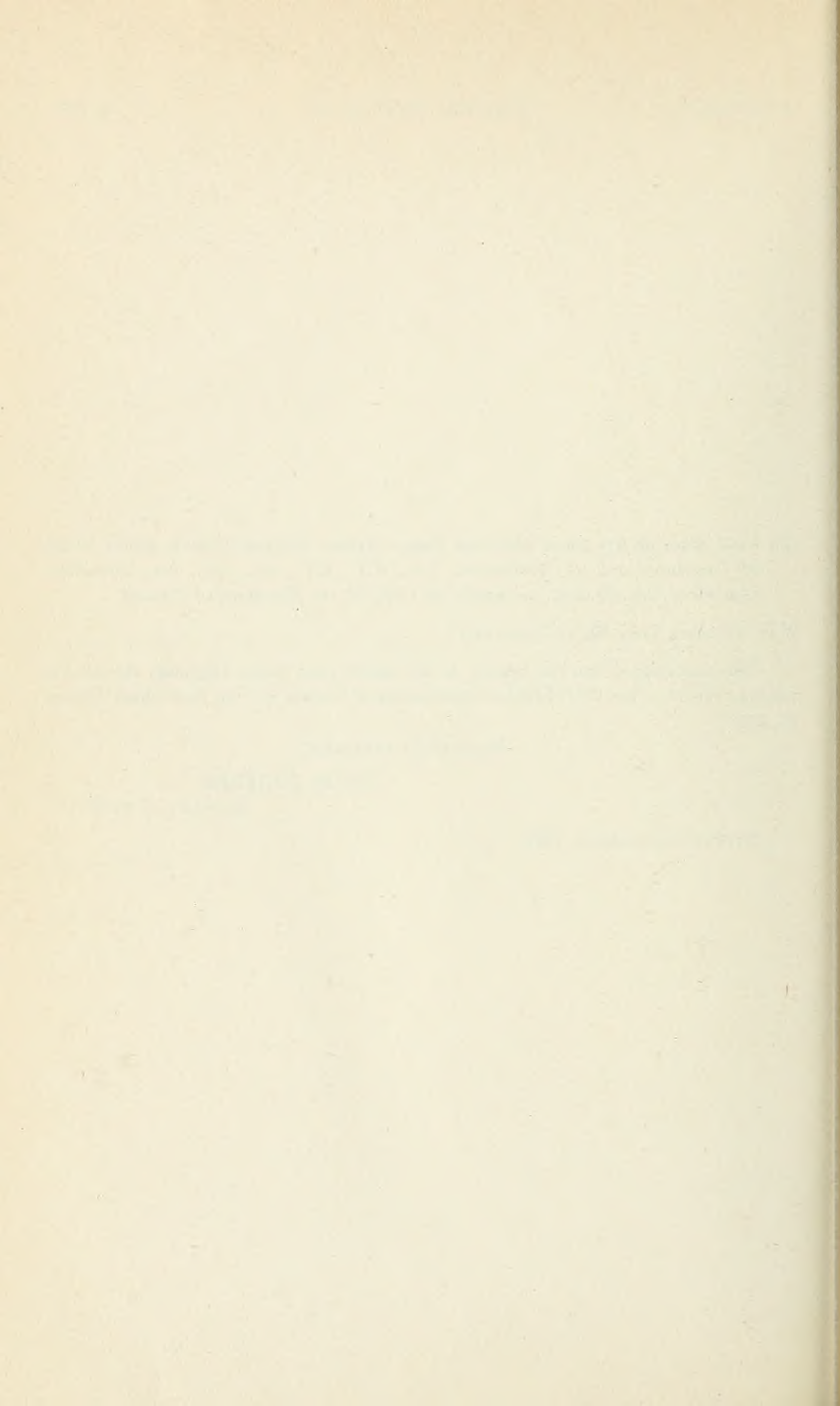
The undersigned has the honour to lay before your Royal Highness the accompanying report of the Civil Service Commission of Canada for the year ended August 31, 1915.

Respectfully submitted,

LOUIS CODERRE,

Secretary of State.

OTTAWA, September 2, 1915.



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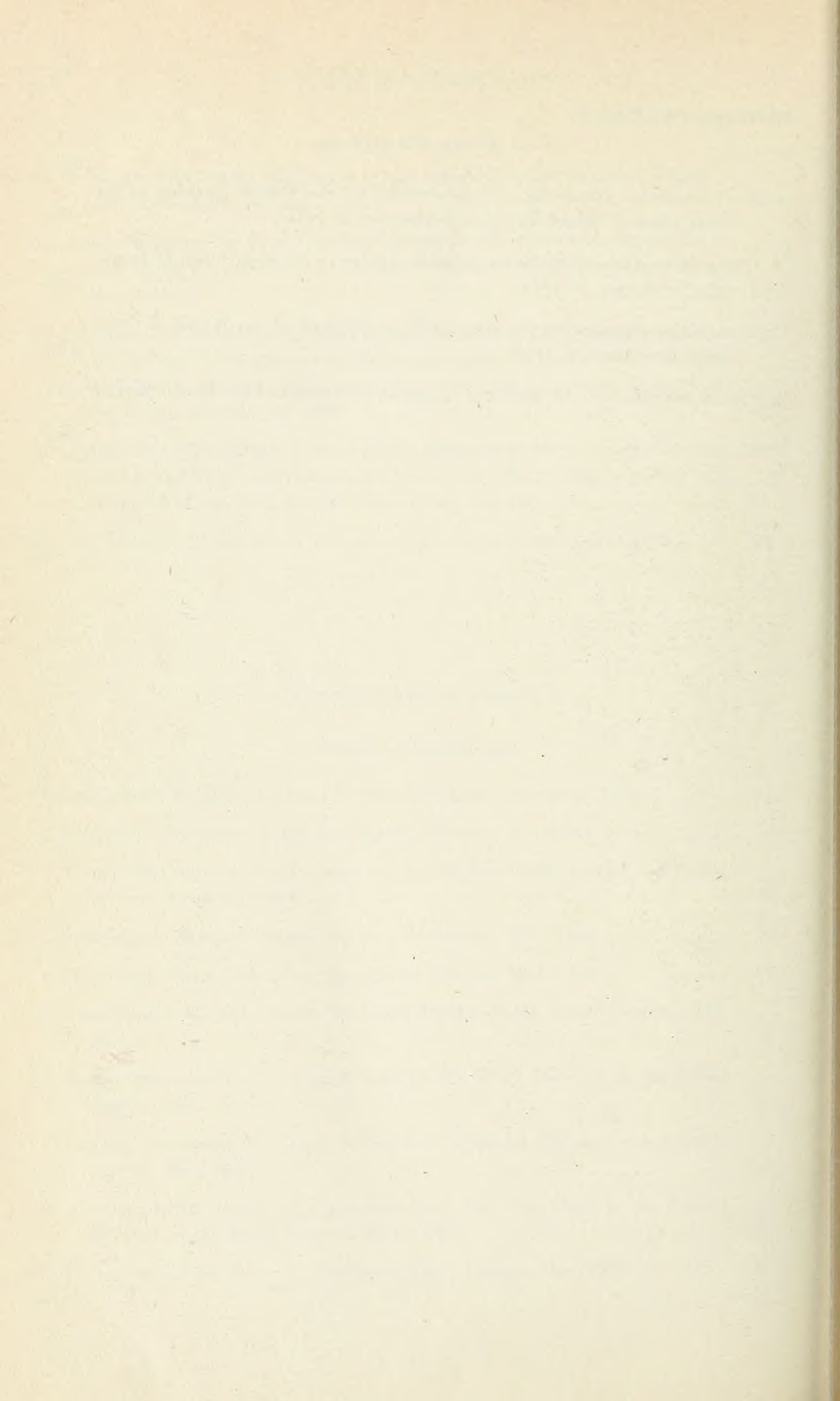
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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS

The Commissioners of the Civil Service herewith submit the Seventh Annual Report of the operation of the Commission, covering the twelve months from September 1, 1914, to August 31, 1915.

As anticipated in the last Report of the Commissioners, the outbreak of the European War has hitherto prevented any progress with the Bills for the improvement of Civil Service conditions, which were introduced to Parliament at the close of the session of 1914.

The concrete results of the operations of the year as regards examinations, appointments, promotions, etc., are presented as usual in tabular form. From these lists it will be found that in November, 1914, examinations were held at thirty-two centres throughout Canada, at which one thousand three hundred and thirty-six (1,336) candidates presented themselves; while in May, 1915, examinations were held at thirty-five centres, at which one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one (1,821) candidates presented themselves. Of the total number of three thousand one hundred and fifty-seven (3,157) candidates, one thousand, five hundred and sixty-five (1,565) went up for the Preliminary Examinations for the Outside Service, and of these one thousand and forty-seven (1,047) were successful. At the Qualifying Examinations for the Outside Service there were five hundred and twenty-seven (527) candidates, of whom two hundred and twenty-five (225) were successful. At the examinations for the Inside Service there were seven hundred and thirty (730) candidates competing for one hundred and fifty (150) positions. Of these candidates two hundred and eighty-five (285) were men, and four hundred and forty-five (445) were women, and of the successful candidates seventy-nine were men and fifty-eight were women. In this connection, however, it is to be observed that the number of vacancies available for men being larger than the number for women, the competition among the women, especially for the general clerkships, was much sharper than among the men, and the quality of the successful candidates was increasingly higher, from the point of view of an educational standard at least.

Owing to a falling-off in the work in certain departments during the six months preceding the outbreak of the war, and the continued stagnation during the first few months after the beginning of the war, it was found that some of the departments did not require the full number of second division clerks which they had reported in the customary estimates to the Commission. The result was that when the estimates were prepared for the semi-annual examinations for November, 1914, it was found that there were still on the list of the previous half-year sufficient unplaced succes-

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ful candidates from the May examination to meet the needs of the departments for the ensuing six months. In accordance, therefore, with the provisions of the Civil Service Act, intended to meet such a contingency, no new vacancies in the Second Division were advertised for the November examination. A similar condition existed in the case of female clerks for the Third Division, who were not stenographers. This surplus of successful clerks having been placed before May, 1915, a full list of examinations was once more held during that month. There was thus only one Second Division examination for the year covered by this report, that being held in May, 1915. At this examination there were two hundred and twelve (212) candidates, one hundred and eighty-seven (187) men and twenty-five (25) women. Of these, upwards of seventy passed the minimum test, but as only thirty-five men were required, the first thirty-five male candidates, in order of merit, were gazetted as successful. Seven of the female candidates reached the same standard, and were thus eligible for employment in the Third Division.

The usual limited promotion examination from the Third to the Second Division was held in May, 1915. For this one female and thirty male clerks were nominated by the departments, and of these one female and sixteen male clerks were successful.

In May also the annual examination for Naval Cadetships was held, there being eight candidates, of whom six were successful.

During the year there was the usual number of special examinations for lower grade candidates nominated by the various departments under section 22 of the Civil Service Act, for positions as messengers, sorters, packers, etc., in the Inside Service. Altogether, seventy-nine were nominated and examined, sixty-one of whom, having obtained at least the minimum percentage, received Certificates of Qualification. Forty-eight of these were appointed to permanent positions. At the same time, eighty-four candidates had written on the regular annual examination for lower grade positions. Of these, sixty-three were successful, but only two found opportunities for permanent appointment.

During the year, thirty-one special competitions were held for various clerkships, chiefly of a technical and professional nature, such as geologists, chemists, engineers, draughtsmen, translators, etc. Forty-four positions were advertised, and for these there were seven hundred and twenty-eight candidates. As usual, of the total number of special positions to be filled in the various departments, some successful candidates were selected as the result of open competitions, and others as the result of individual nominations by the departments. There were fifty special positions, chiefly of a technical and professional nature, filled as the result of open competition. Of these, thirty-five were in subdivision B of the Second Division and fifteen in subdivision A of the Second Division. On the other hand, thirty-five persons were appointed to somewhat similar positions not through open competition but on nomination by the departments, under section 21 of the Civil Service Amendment Act. At the same time, in at least one-third of these latter cases, the selections were made in co-operation with the Commission, usually after the candidates had served several months of probation in a temporary capacity. This afforded opportunity for the chiefs of the departments and the Commissioners to learn the qualities of the candidates for the positions in

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question. In some cases, however, the candidates who were nominated had barely sufficient qualifications to justify the issue of certificates, while in a few other cases certificates had to be withheld. It is gratifying to the Commissioners to be able to record that in cases of appointments to the higher and more technical positions in the Inside Service, there is an increasing harmony and co-operation between the Commissioners and the majority of the departments, with a notable reduction of the earlier evils of political patronage, and an unquestionable improvement in the technical and professional branches of the Inside Service.

There was a slight diminution in the past year in the number of temporary clerks appointed under the Civil Service Act. Some forty clerks who had qualified for permanent appointment in the Third Division were employed in a temporary capacity pending their permanent appointment. Similarly, twenty-two clerks in the Second Division were at first assigned in a temporary capacity but afterwards permanently appointed. Of those who had not qualified for permanent appointment there were altogether three hundred and thirty-six persons appointed to temporary positions in the Third Division. Of these, thirty-three, on account of special qualifications, obtained something more than the minimum remuneration at the rate of five hundred dollars. The majority of the temporary clerks had either passed a special test examination in typewriting and stenography, or were selected from the lists of candidates who had taken the competitive Third Division examination, and who stood relatively high among those who were unsuccessful candidates. Others were selected from those who stood well on the Second Division examination, while still others were possessed of university matriculation, non-professional teachers' certificates, or other satisfactory evidences of an adequate education. As a result of this method of selection, quite a large proportion of those who hold temporary clerkships are candidates for permanent positions in the Third or Second Divisions, and to such positions the best qualified among them subsequently attain.

During the past year, Certificates of Qualification were issued for the promotion of one hundred and eighty-three members of the Inside Service, while certificates were withheld in seventeen cases. The promotions were distributed as follows:—

From 3 B to 3 A, 69; from 3 B to 2 B, 1; from 3 A to 2 B, 16; from 2 B to 2 A, 54; from 2 A to 1 B, 28; from 2 B to 1 B, 1; from 2 B to 1 A, 16.

Owing chiefly to the exigencies of the war, a large number of persons have been employed in a temporary capacity in the Inside Service without certificates of qualification from the Commission and without being subject to the usual restrictions provided for under the Civil Service Act. The conditions underlying these exceptional employments and their relations to the regular Inside Service being so imperfectly understood, it is necessary to indicate the distinction between such employment and the regular appointments to the Civil Service even in a temporary capacity. In the first place, most of the new work was directly connected with the operations of the Militia Department, although other departments also were affected by the operations incidental to the war. Although the clerical staffs were to a certain extent increased in the usual manner prescribed by the Civil Service Act, yet large additional numbers

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of temporary clerks were taken on and paid directly out of the war appropriations. The chief difficulty in the way of appointing such temporary clerks under the terms of the Civil Service Act was that they could not be employed in a temporary capacity longer than six months in any fiscal year, while the work on which they were engaged might continue indefinitely under conditions determined by the duration of the war. Under these conditions it was held that inasmuch as this assistance was not paid out of the regular departmental votes for contingencies, but directly from the war appropriations the conditions of appointment and terms of employment did not come under the limitations of the Civil Service Act. Certificates of qualification were thus dispensed with, the time limit for temporary employment, the rate of remuneration, and other restrictions of the Civil Service Act were avoided, and the parties employed were selected and paid on the usual conditions as applied to the unorganized Outside Service. As these facts were only imperfectly known and as it was difficult to distinguish between those employed under the Civil Service restrictions and those employed without them, it was frequently represented that the Civil Service Commission was acting in a very partial and partisan manner as between the various candidates for appointment. The Commissioners were subjected to many interviews, solicitations, and protests on the part of candidates who found that numerous persons who had not complied with the Civil Service requirements were receiving preferential treatment. Considerable correspondence and much explanation has gradually established the fact that these new and exceptional conditions are entirely incident to the war, but that as far as the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission is concerned, the selections and appointments are subject to the same restrictions as before.

Another feature requiring explanation, though not so frequently as in the former case, arose from the operation of the War Measures Act, 1914, of last session, which authorized the payment of temporary clerks to fill the vacancies created by the enlistment of the regular clerks of the departments. Under this Act it was provided that such temporary clerks employed to replace the others might be paid out of the funds appropriated for the conduct of the war instead of out of the customary vote for civil contingencies. An Order in Council was subsequently passed exempting such persons as were employed as temporary substitutes and paid out of the war appropriation, from requiring to be appointed under any of the restrictions or qualifications provided for in the Civil Service Act. The practical effect of this measure was to apply to various positions in the Inside Service the usual conditions of appointment which prevail in the Outside Service. Here again considerable misunderstanding arose until numerous explanations had diffused the information that the commissioners were in no way involved in these appointments.

When peace is restored and the troops return to Canada, the question of the relation of a number of the discharged soldiers to the various grades of employment in the Civil Service, whether in the Inside or Outside sections, will undoubtedly prove an important and pressing one. It were well that this important problem should be frankly faced in advance, and the policy of the Government in the matter determined with a view to safeguarding at once the requirements of the Service and the interests of those who, having faithfully served their country in the war, may later, according to their respective capacities, effectively serve it in peace.

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The Commissioners are particularly pleased to recognize the good offices of the staff of the Commission. By their capacity, devotion and efficiency, their work has been very satisfactory.

ADAM SHORTT,
M. G. LAROCHELLE,
Commissioners.

OTTAWA, September, 1915.

APPENDIX

**THE REGULATIONS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION WITH
REFERENCE TO ENTRANCE TO THE SERVICE AND
PROMOTION IN THE SERVICE.**

(Approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 19th April, 1909. Amendments approved on the 22nd February, 1911, the 21st March, 1913, and the 12th April, 1915.)

In accordance with section 10, clause 2 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908, requiring that the duties of the Civil Service Commission "shall be performed in accordance with regulations made by the Commission, and approved by the Governor in Council," the following regulations have been prepared by the Commission:—

EXAMINATIONS FOR ENTRANCE TO THE INSIDE SERVICE.

1. In order to comply with section 13 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, which states that "except as herein otherwise provided, appointment to positions in the Inside Service under that of deputy head shall be by competitive examination, which shall be of such a nature as will determine the qualifications of candidates for the particular positions to which they are to be appointed, and shall be held by the Commission from time to time in accordance with the regulations made by it and approved by the Governor in Council," the Commission will provide for general competitive examinations for entrance to the following divisions and subdivisions of the Inside Service:—

- (a) Clerks for Subdivision B of the Third Division.
- (b) Clerks for Subdivision B of the Second Division.

2. In accordance with section 15 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, the number of competitors to be selected, for appointment to the Service, from those taking the examinations for the above divisions, shall be computed by the Commission on the basis of the reports from the several departments as to their probable requirements for the ensuing six months.

3. The general competitive examinations shall be held twice a year, in the months of May and November. Forms on which applications for these examinations shall be made will be provided by the Commission, and may be had on application to the Secretary of the Commission. Where not less than three candidates make application to take an examination at the same place, general competitive examinations shall be held at the following places: Sydney, Halifax, Yarmouth, Charlottetown, St. John, Fredericton, Moncton, Quebec, Sherbrooke, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Hamilton, Toronto, London, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Nelson, Vancouver and Victoria. Examinations may also be held at such other places as may be selected by the Commission for the convenience of candidates applying for examination.

(2) Where competitive examinations are required involving technical or scientific subjects and necessitating the use of scientific apparatus, it shall not be necessary to hold such examinations at each of the above places, but the Commission shall, as far as possible, arrange for at least one place in each province where such examinations may be taken.

4. Any examination may be taken in the English or French language, at the option of the candidate.

5. A general examination for messengers, porters, sorters and packers shall be held annually in the month of May, at the same places as the general examinations

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for the Third and Second Divisions, and shall include the following subjects of the ordinary public school standard: Writing, spelling and the first four rules of arithmetic. The minimum percentage of qualification shall be fifty per cent on each subject and sixty per cent on the whole examination.

6. Where messengers, porters, sorters and packers require certificates of qualification and fitness under section 22 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, the Commission may require any or all of these to pass an examination which shall be as nearly as may be of the same standard as that set for those who take the general examination for entering that grade of the Service.

7. The general competitive examination for clerkships of Subdivision B of the Third Division shall include the following subjects: Writing and copying manuscripts, spelling, composition, arithmetic, geography, history, typewriting. The maximum number of marks for each subject shall be one hundred, except in the subjects of writing and copying manuscripts, for each of which the maximum number shall be fifty marks. No candidate shall be selected for appointment to a position in the Third Division who secures less than fifty per cent of the marks assigned to the subjects of spelling, composition and arithmetic and sixty per cent of the marks assigned to the whole examination. The standard of examination shall require a good general knowledge of the above subjects.

8. Candidates may take, in addition to the foregoing subjects, either or both of the subjects of stenography and book-keeping. Where candidates obtain over sixty per cent of the marks assigned to either or both of these subjects, the marks above sixty per cent may be added to the total of the marks obtained on the compulsory subjects in determining the relative standing of the candidates in the general examination.

9. Persons employed in the Civil Service, in the Third Division, may take the general competitive examination for entrance to the Second Division under the following regulations:—

(1) Such persons must be between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years at the time of examination.

(2) Their records in the reports to be furnished under the Civil Service Amendment Act must be good.

10. To insure the availability of a sufficient number of competent typewriters and stenographers, the Commission may appoint a special competitive examination for typewriters and stenographers, for Subdivision B of the Third Division, which shall include the following subjects:—Typewriting, stenography, writing and copying manuscripts, spelling and composition. Successful candidates must obtain at least fifty per cent of the marks assigned to each subject and sixty per cent of the marks assigned to the whole examination.

(2) Where a sufficient number of typewriters and stenographers are not available among those who have taken the full examination for Subdivision B of the Third Division, the requirements of the departments may be supplied by appointing, in order of merit, those who have taken the special examination for typewriters and stenographers.

(3) No one appointed as the result of such special examination shall be considered as eligible for promotion to Subdivision A of the Third Division who has not subsequently qualified in the additional subjects of arithmetic, history and geography, as required for the regular examination for entrance to the Third Division.

11. Where candidates for employment as temporary clerks require certificates of qualification and fitness under section 23 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, the Commission may require any or all of these to pass an examination which shall be as nearly as may be of the same standard as that set for those who take the general examination for entering that grade of the service.

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12. Candidates for the general competitive examination for clerkships of Subdivision B of the Second Division shall take all the subjects in group A of the following list, and any five in group B:—

A.—Writing, Spelling, Composition, Literature, Arithmetic.

B. Algebra, Geometry, Physics, Chemistry, Geology (including mineralogy), Biology (animal and vegetable), French (for those taking the general examination in English), English (for those taking the general examination in French), Latin, German, History (modern), Political Science, Economics, Geography (general, physical and commercial), Philosophy (scholastic or general), Law (English or Civil).

(2) The maximum number of marks for each subject shall be one hundred, except in the subject of writing, for which the maximum number shall be fifty marks.

(3) No candidate shall be selected for appointment to a position in Subdivision B of the Second Division who secures less than forty per cent of the marks assigned to each subject in group A, and sixty per cent of the marks assigned to the whole group.

(4) No candidate shall be selected for appointment to a position in Subdivision B of the Second Division who secures less than thirty per cent of the marks assigned to each subject in group B, and forty per cent of the marks assigned to the five subjects selected.

(5) The standard of examination shall require a good general knowledge of the subjects selected from the above groups. In order that due regard may be had to the different educational systems in Canada, a curriculum shall be prepared by the Commission showing, with as much detail as possible, the ground to be covered under each of the subjects in the above groups A and B. A copy of this curriculum shall be supplied to any person on making application to the Secretary of the Commission.

13. Candidates may take, in addition to the foregoing subjects, any or all of the subjects of typewriting, stenography, and book-keeping. Where candidates obtain over sixty per cent of the marks assigned to any one or more of these subjects, the marks above sixty per cent may be added to the total of the marks obtained on the whole examination in determining the relative standing of the candidates.

14. Where the deputy head of a department applies to the Commission for a nomination to a clerkship in Subdivision B of the Third Division requiring special qualifications not covered by the general examination for that division, or for a nomination to a clerkship in Subdivision B of the Second Division requiring special qualifications in technical or scientific subjects, a special competitive examination may be provided by the Commission, instead of the general competitive examinations for either of these subdivisions. The subjects for such special examination shall be arranged between the Commission and the deputy head of such department.

15. Where the deputy head of a department applies to the Commission for a nomination to a position above that of Subdivision B of the Second Division, which requires to be filled by appointment from without the Service, the Commission shall, after consultation with the deputy head of the department in which the appointment is to be made, provide a special competitive examination or test, which may or may not involve written answers to questions, but which shall be of such a nature as to secure a person well qualified for the position to be so filled. In determining the qualifications of candidates for such positions, the examination or test shall have special reference to executive ability and tact, such special or professional training as may be required, and a successful experience in duties similar to those pertaining to the positions to be filled.

16. Where the appointment is one which is to be made under section 21 of the Civil Service Amendment Act inasmuch as the person to be appointed requires to obtain from the Commission a certificate that he possesses the requisite knowledge and ability, the Commission, with the consent and co-operation of the head and

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deputy head of the department in which the appointment is to be made, may arrange a form of examination or test, by which to determine whether the person is qualified. On satisfying the Commission that he is duly qualified, such person will receive the certificate of the Commission.

17. When the selection is made by the head and deputy head of the department without reference to the Commission, the Commission may make such inquiries and appoint such an examination or test to determine the qualifications of the person so nominated as it may deem necessary for an intelligent and responsible discharge of its duties.

PROMOTIONS IN THE INSIDE SERVICE.

18. A candidate who is recommended by the head of a department for promotion, other than from the Third to the Second Division, in order to receive the prescribed certificate of qualification, must satisfy the Commission of his ability to perform the duties of the position to which he is to be promoted. For this purpose the Commission, if it considers an examination necessary, may, after consultation with the deputy head of the department in which the promotion is to take place, prescribe a promotion examination, having regard to the requirements of the subdivision to which the promotion is to be made, and the special duties of the position to be filled.

19. Where there are two or more persons in the employment of a department who are eligible for promotion to any vacant position, the Commission may, at the request of the head of the department, provide a competitive promotion examination limited to those who are declared eligible for promotion. Such an examination shall have regard to the requirements of the subdivision to which the promotion is to be made, and the special duties of the position to be filled. Upon the results of this examination, if satisfactory, the Commission shall issue the required certificate of qualification.

20. Candidates, who, under subsection 2 of section 26 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908, are nominated by the head of a department for promotion from the Third to the Second Division must, in order to receive the prescribed certificate of qualification, satisfy the Commission that they are entitled to enter the Second Division. To this end, the Commission, after consultation with the head or deputy head of the department in which the promotion is proposed, shall prescribe a non-competitive promotion examination which, while having special reference to the requirements of the positions to be filled, shall nevertheless insure a qualification substantially equivalent to that required in the open competitive examination for entrance to the Second Division. Such non-competitive promotion examination shall include all of the subjects in group A under regulation 12, any three of the subjects in group B under regulation 12, and two papers on the work of the department in which the candidate for promotion is engaged. The minimum percentages required for passing on the subjects included in group A shall be not less than forty per cent of the marks assigned to each subject and sixty per cent of the marks assigned to the whole group. The minimum percentages required for passing on the subjects selected from group B shall be not less than thirty per cent of the marks assigned to each subject and forty per cent of the marks assigned to the three subjects, also that candidates must obtain at least fifty per cent on each of the papers on the work of the departments in which they are engaged. In the case of a candidate who does not obtain the minimum of forty per cent, assigned to the three subjects selected from group B, but who obtains an excess of marks above the minimum percentage required on each of the papers on the work of the department, such excess shall be added to the marks obtained by him on the subject selected from group B for the purpose of estimating his percentage on the whole group. Where a candidate, who has obtained the aggregate marks required on the promotion examination, fails in one subject only,

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not being one of the papers on the work of the department, such candidate may, on the recommendation of the deputy head of the department, complete the examination by writing on that subject alone at the ensuing examination. The minimum standard required on such subject shall be fifty per cent if the subject is in group A, and thirty per cent if the subject is in group B. Any candidate who fails only in the total number of marks assigned to Group A may, on the recommendation of the deputy head of the department, complete the examination by writing on that group alone at the ensuing examination.

21. All general competitive examinations for entrance to the Service shall be advertised in the *Canada Gazette* at least four weeks before the examinations are to take place. Special competitive examinations shall be advertised in the *Canada Gazette* at least two weeks before the examinations are to take place. Such advertisements shall state the number of positions to be competed for, the conditions to be complied with by the competitors, the subjects to be covered by any special examinations, and the places at which the examinations may be held.

22. Within one month after the publication of the results of a Civil Service examination any candidate who considers that his answer papers have not been correctly valued, may make application to the Commission to have his papers re-read. Such application must be accompanied by a fee of \$3 in the case of the Third Division or lower examinations, and \$5 in the case of the Second Division or higher examinations. In cases where the appeal is sustained the fee will be returned.

2. The answer papers of all candidates at any Civil Service examination, after being valued by the examiners, shall be retained by the Commission for a period of six months from the date of publishing the results, and at the end of that period they shall be destroyed.

23. Every successful candidate, before receiving a permanent appointment to the Inside Service, must furnish the Commission with a certificate of good health, which shall be filled out on standard forms to be furnished by the Commission.

(2) There shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council in each place where an examination is held one or more medical examiners, from whom such certificates shall be obtained.

(3) The fees for the health certificate shall be:—For messengers, porters, sorters, packers, and for temporary clerks, two dollars (\$2); for clerks of the Third Division, three dollars (\$3); for clerks of the First and Second Divisions, five dollars (\$5).

24. Every successful candidate, before receiving an appointment to the Inside Service, must furnish the Commission with references to at least three reputable persons who may be able to give adequate information as to the candidate's character and habits.

25. The following shall be the schedule of fees to be paid by the candidates at the several examinations held under the direction of the Commission:—

Examination for lower grade positions, a fee of..	\$ 2 00
Examinations for clerkships in Subdivision B of the Third Division, a fee of..	4 00
Examinations for clerkships in Subdivision B of the Second Division, a fee of..	8 00
Extra examinations which may be authorized from time to time for positions requiring special qualifications, a fee of..	8 00
Promotion examinations:—	
In the Third Division..	2 00
To the Second Division..	3 00
In the Second Division..	4 00
For higher divisions..	5 00

(2) No fee shall be required for the privilege of taking optional subjects.

(3) The fees for the regular Third and Second Division examinations, for lower grade examinations, and for any special examinations, shall be payable by the candidates when making application for the examination. Should any candidate, after making application and paying the required fee, be unable to write on the examination, one half the fee may be returned.

26. Copies of the reports of the "conduct and efficiency of all officers, clerks and employees below the First Division" which, in accordance with section 40 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, are required to be made in each department, shall be furnished to the Commission by the deputy heads of the various departments every three months.

(2) To insure uniformity these reports shall be made out on forms prepared by the Commission which may be procured by the departments upon requisition to the Government Stationery Office.

27. As soon as practicable, after the coming into force of these regulations, the deputy heads of the several departments shall furnish to the Commission, for the purpose of its Establishment Books, returns of the officers of their departments, with such particulars as to their past service and present employment as are provided for on the form prepared by the Commission.

28. The Secretary of the Treasury Board shall notify the Commission of all changes which take place in the organization of the offices in the several departments in the Inside Service, whether these changes result from the creation of new offices, the division or combination of existing offices, or the abolition of offices; also of all changes in the personnel of the officers holding respective offices in the several departments in the Inside Service, whether these changes result from original appointment, promotion, transfer, death, resignation or dismissal.

29. The Commission shall select examiners duly qualified to prepare the necessary examination papers and to value the answers of the candidates, in connection with the general and special examinations provided for in the Civil Service Acts and in these regulations.

(2) Each of the examination papers for the First and Second Divisions of the Inside Service shall be prepared and the answers valued by two examiners.

(3) In the case of promotion examinations, and of special or technical examinations for the First and Second Divisions, as far as possible one of the two examiners shall be selected from within the department in which the appointment is to be made, and the other from without.

30. Examiners for the Inside Service shall be paid in accordance with the following scale of fees:—

To each examiner for setting a paper for the general competitive examinations for the First and Second Divisions.. . .	\$15 00
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Where the examination is one of a special or technical character for the First or Second Division of the Inside Service, and where not more than five candidates are taking the same examination, each examiner shall be allowed \$20.00 for setting the paper and valuing the answers.

To each examiner for setting a paper for the Third Division examinations..	10 00
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To each examiner for setting a paper for the lower grade examinations..	5 00
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To each presiding examiner at the various centres where the examinations are held:—

Per day..	10 00
Per half day..	5 00

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Where the number of candidates at any centre exceeds twenty-five, an assistant examiner may be appointed for such additional number up to twenty-five, and other additional assistants may be appointed in like proportion, where the number of candidates exceeds fifty.

To each assistant to the presiding examiner:—

Per day..	\$ 5 00
Per half day..	3 00

For valuing the answers in the case of the general competitive examinations, the compensation shall be as follows:—

For each paper in the examinations for the First or Second Divisions..	0 50
For each paper in the examinations for the Third Division..	0 20
For each paper in the examinations for the lower grades.. . .	0 10

OUTSIDE SERVICE - EXAMINATIONS.

The Preliminary and Qualifying Examinations prescribed by the Civil Service Act for the Outside Division of the Civil Service shall be held semi-annually at the same times and places as the examinations for the Inside Division of the Civil Service, and shall be conducted in like manner and governed in all respects by the rules and regulations prescribed for the examinations for the Inside Service, with the following exceptions, viz.:—

(1) The Preliminary Examination shall include the following subjects of the ordinary public school standard: Writing, spelling, and the first four rules of arithmetic. The maximum number of marks in each subject shall be one hundred. The minimum percentage for qualification shall be forty per cent in each subject and fifty per cent on the whole examination.

(2) The Qualifying Examination shall include the following subjects: Writing and copying manuscripts, spelling (including dictation), arithmetic, geography, history, and composition. The maximum number of marks for each subject shall be one hundred, excepting in the subjects of writing and copying manuscripts, for each of which the maximum number shall be fifty marks. The minimum percentage for qualification shall be forty per cent in each subject and fifty per cent on the whole examination. The standard of examination shall require a good general knowledge of the above subjects.

(3) Candidates in the Qualifying Examination who fail in one subject only, but who make the required aggregate of fifty per cent, or three hundred marks, may come up for the subject in which they failed at any one or more subsequent examinations, and, on their passing the same, the marks made in the other subjects at the previous examination will be allowed them, but candidates failing in more than one subject, or in the aggregate, if they come up for examination again, must take all the subjects required.

(4) Every successful candidate at the Preliminary or Qualifying Examination will receive a certificate from the Commission.

TABLES

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TABLE No. 1.—Examinations, regular and special, held under the direction of the Commission.

Examination Number.	Date of Examination.	Nature of Examination.	Department.	Number of Vacancies.	Number of Candidates.	Successful Candidates.
	1914					
500	Sept. 4	Special lower grade	Post Office...	1	1	None.
501	" 11	"	Militia and Defence Post Office.....	1	1	None.
502	" 15	Excise Promotion...	Inland Revenue...	1	1	Robert Boyden, Ottawa, Ont.
503	" 18	Special lower grade	Post Office...	1	51	Not published by Department
504	" 30	"	Agriculture	1	1	James McIntosh, Ottawa, Ont.
505	Oct. 3	"	Post Office.....	1	1	O. D. Johnson,
506	" 9	"	"	1	1	Lenore Chapman,
507	" 10	"	Naval Service.	1	1	J. G. O. Dubois,
508	" 16	"	Inland Revenue...	1	1	G. T. Cluff,
509	" 23	"	Finance.....	1	1	J. P. Ethier,
510	" 26	"	Indian Affairs...	1	1	R. G. Ferguson,
511	Nov. 10	Preliminary...	Post Office...	1	1	Katherine E. Boast,
512	" 11	Qualifying	Finance.....	1	1	Ada G. McCormick,
513	" 11	Third Division	Outside Service	1	1	Martha Roe,
514	" 11	Assistant Actuary.....	"	770	770	See page 18.
515	" 14	Special lower grade	Inside Service	236	236	See page 21.
516	" 20	"	Insurance...	90	330	See page 22.
517	" 25	Translators...	Agriculture...	1	2	O. E. Sharpe, Toronto, Ont.
			Inland Revenue...	1	1	Emily Gleason, Ottawa, Ont.
			Public Works.....	1	1	T. H. Baron,
			House of Commons	1	1	W. B. Beckwith,
				4	42	J. Thomas Keliher,
						Jules Tremblay,
						Paul Gedeon Guimet, Outremont, Que.
518	Dec. 4	Special lower grade	Post Office....	1	1	Louis T. Charnon, Ottawa, Ont.
519	" 14	"	Interior.....	1	1	Cecile Casgrain,
520	" 18	"	C. S. Commission.	1	1	Irene E. F. Dixon,
521	" 23	"	Agriculture...	1	1	John Hudson,
			Public Works...	1	1	A. Baker,
			Agriculture	1	1	None.
			Inland Revenue...	1	1	Walter Kingsland,
			Post Office.....	1	1	Herbert Mace,
522	" 30	"	Customs.....	1	1	Hilary George,
			Finance...	1	1	Arthur B. Johnson,
				1	1	E. McGill,

TABLE No. 1.—Examinations, regular and special, held under the direction of the Commission—*Concluded.*

Examination Number.	Date of Examination.	Nature of Examination.	Department.	Number of Vacancies.	Number of Candidates.	Successful Candidates.
	1915					
523	Jan. 8	Special lower grade	Interior	1	1	Jessie Murphy, Ottawa, Ont.
524	" 15	"	Public Works	1	1	None.
			Secretary of State	1	1	Robert Delage,
525	" 29	"	Post Office	1	1	None.
526	Feb. 5	"	Public Works	1	1	A. Nicholson,
			Customs	1	1	A. W. Carleton,
			Post Office	1	1	H. O'Reilly,
527	" 13	"	Interior	1	1	John Summers,
528	" 19	"	Labour	1	1	Walter Williams,
529	" 20	"	Interior	1	1	Aline Theriault,
530	Mar. 5	"	Post Office	1	1	Richard Tobin,
531	" 12	"	Interior	1	1	H. A. Thompson,
532	" 19	"	Inland Revenue	1	1	None.
			Interior	1	1	T. B. DeGrosbois,
			"	1	1	Lottie McGowan,
533	" 26	"	Post Office	1	1	None.
534	April 1	"	House of Commons	1	1	Stanley Spencer,
535	" 9	"	Interior	1	1	Arthur Belliveau,
536	" 16	"	Militia and Defence	1	1	Leo Dwyer,
			Post Office	1	1	Joseph C. Morin,
			Agriculture	1	1	None.
			"	1	1	E. S. Mills,
537	" 23	"	Interior	1	1	John Turner,
			Marine and Fisheries	1	1	Cuthbert G. MacDonald,
			Interior	1	1	Grace C. Bourne,
			Post Office	1	1	None.
			"	1	1	A. Horwood,
			"	1	1	None.
538	" 30	"	C. S. Commission	1	1	Alexandre Dupont,
			Interior	1	1	Gertrude Birch,
539	May 11	"	Post Office	1	1	R. W. Panning,
			Naval Service	1	1	None.
			Interior	1	1	None.
540	" 11	Preliminary	Outside Service	1	1	None.
541	" 11	Lower Grade	Inside Service	—	795	See page 23.
542	" 12	Qualifying	Outside Service	—	84	See page 29.
543	" 12	Third Division	Inside Service	60	291	See page 28.
					400	See page 29.

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544	"	10	Second Division...	"	Naval Service...	30	212	See page 30.
545	"	12	Naval Cadetships...	"	Inside Service...	-	8	See page 31.
546	"	10	Promotion to Second Division.	"	Public Works	1	31	See page 31.
547	"	15	Special lower grade	"	Post Office	1	1	None.
				"	"	1	1	Henry Grant,
				"	"	1	1	None.
548	"	17	"	"	Indian Affairs	1	1	Laurette Cousineau, Hull, Que.
				"	Post Office...	1	1	William Scott, Ottawa, Ont.
549	"	18...		"	Interior...	1	1	Thomas J. George, Eganville, Ont.
550	"	21	Excise Special Class.	"	(Outside Service	1	1	None.
			Special lower grade	"	Customs...	39	39	Not published by Department.
				"	Agriculture	1	1	Thomas S. Patterson, Ottawa, Ont.
551	"	25	"	"	Naval Service	1	1	Harold Quinn, Woodroffe, Ont.
552	June	5	"	"	Interior...	1	1	Harold Cluff, Ottawa.
				"	"	1	1	Sidney Cook,
553	"	11	"	"	Customs...	1	1	George Craig,
554	"	25	"	"	Public Works	1	1	W. Mulligan,
				"	Post Office	1	1	None.
555	July	2	"	"	Interior...	1	1	Horace Davey,
				"	Public Works	1	1	Lillian Dorning,
556	"	21	"	"	Post Office	1	1	Lila Bell,
557	"	23	"	"	Public Works	1	1	None.
558	Aug.	31	"	"	"	1	1	J. S. Ringrose,
				"	"	1	1	Lucine Forget,
				"	"	1	1	None.

TABLE No. 2.—Number of candidates writing at the different centres at the regular examinations.

(a) NOVEMBER, 1914.

Place of Examination.	Prelim-inary.	Qualify-ing	THIRD DIVISION.		Total.
			Men.	Women.	
Prince Rupert	1	1			2
Nanaimo	5	2			7
Victoria	7	7			14
Vancouver	26	15	4	2	47
Nelson	2	2		1	5
Edmonton	16	8	2		26
Calgary	35	13	1		49
Moosejaw.	33	3			36
Saskatoon	5	5	2		12
Regina.	8	3			11
Brandon	11	3			14
Winnipeg	46	12			58
Port Arthur.	1	2			3
Saulte Ste. Marie				1	1
North Bay.	3	3	1		7
Windsor	1	1	1		3
London	28	11	1	1	41
Hamilton	19	11			30
Toronto.....	108	37	1	1	147
Peterborough.....	5	1	3	5	14
Brockville.....	3	1	3	3	10
Ottawa.....	101	25	112	156	394
Montreal.....	199	30	5	6	240
Sherbrooke	15	4	1		20
Quebec.....	55	12	4	1	72
Rimouski	4	1			5
Fredericton					
Moncton...					
St. John.....	14	8	2	1	25
Charlottetown.....	1	2	5	2	10
Yarmouth...	2	3			5
Halifax.....	17	9	1	1	28
Totals.....	770	236	149	181	1,336

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Table No. 2.—Number of candidates writing at the different centres at the regular examinations.—*Concluded.*

(b) MAY, 1915.

Place of Examination.	Preliminary.	Qualifying.	Lower Grades.		Third Division.		Second Division.		Promotion to Second Division.		Naval Cadetships.	Total.
			Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		
Prince Rupert	1	2										3
Prince George	2	1										3
Nanaimo	1	7				1						8
Victoria	6	30				3						36
Vancouver	33					3					2	35
Nelson	2											2
Edmonton	15				1							16
Calgary.	26	8					2					36
Moos Jaw.	13	3										16
Moose Jaw.	15	4					1					20
Saskatoon	8	3			1							12
Regina.	7	6										13
Brandon	34	17	1		1		1			1		54
Winnipeg.	1											1
Port Arthur	1	1										2
North Bay	8	2										10
Windsor	1	6										7
London	19	21	1		1		2					42
Hamilton	19	13			2		3					41
Toronto.	115	16			3		13					131
Peterborough	8	1			2		6					16
Kingston.	16	17			1		3			4		34
Brockville	11	1			1		4				1	17
Ottawa	97	25	47	9	102	209	135	18	30	1		363
Montreal	195	36	6		6	11	6					260
Sorel	3		1		3							4
Sherbrooke	18	5										23
Quebec	55	6	2		3	2	3					63
Rimouski	4	1			1							5
Fredricton	1	3										4
Moncton	1	2										3
St. John	19	4	1			2	2					26
Charlottetown	6	6			3		1					15
Sydney	2	3										5
Yarmouth	1	1										2
Halifax	23	7	1		1	2					1	34
Total	795	294	73	11	133	264	187	25	30	1	8	1,821

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TABLE No. 3.—Successful candidates at the regular examinations.

(a) *Preliminary Examination for the Outside Service, November, 1914.*

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

At Prince Rupert, B.C.—
Russell, Archie B.

Roche, C. M. H.
Webster, Harry Arch.
Wright, Robert.

At Nanaimo, B.C.—
Coburn, A.
Foster, R.
McArthur, Miss A.
Welch, L.
Young, Alex. Easton.

At Moosejaw, Sask.—
Angus, Wilson Prescott.
Armitage, Frederick Maynard.
Cameron, Dalziel.
Clayton, John Lowther.
Craig, Milton D.
Crichton, Eric Douglas D.
Ellis, Reggie.
Fish, George Robert.
Hall, Arthur.
Hatch, Alfred J.
Jackson, John Horsley.
McInnis, John.
Robertson, Matthew Rae.
Scott, Alexander.
Smith, Elmer C.
Taylor, Harry Claude.
Vaniderstine, R. Ira.
Weedon, William Densford.
White, Thurlow A.
Woodrow, E. A.
Woodrow, Frederick R.

At Victoria, B.C.—
Ackerman, Whitford W.
Cogswell, John.
Neary, William C.
Watling, Thomas.
Wilkinson, William J.

At Vancouver, B.C.—
Anderson, William F.
Bennett, George Ernest.
Chambers, Arthur Hyde.
Elkins, Frederick J.
Evans, Herman S.
Hutchinson, George.
Karr, John Lendrum.
Lewis, Victor.
Mingay, Frederick M.
Peart, Charles Herbert.
Pope, Alice.
Taylor, John I.
Yelland, George.

At Saskatoon, Sask.—
Filkin, Richard Harry.
Poyner, Beatrice May.
Strumm, Roger Harold.
Wolstenholme, John.

At Nelson, B.C.—
Eades, Reginald James.
Eades, William John.

At Regina, Sask.—
Ballantyne, James E.
Elstun, Chas. Clyde.
Gibson, Alfred Oliver.
Grant, George Thomas.
Usher, William Henry.
Webb, Clifford.
Wooliscroft, William A.

At Edmonton, Alta.—
Goodall, George Edward.
Harper, Edwin.
Kinnaird, Thomas Anderson.
Matson, Alma J.
Miller, Roy W.
Macpherson, Donald.
Thomas, Frank H.
Wetton, Arthur N.
Youngberg, Charles H.

At Brandon, Man.—
Bonniman, Earl Wilfrid.
Forbes, Gordon Cecil.
Sutherland, Donald J.
Waddell, James Barnet.

At Calgary, Alta.—
Barber, Alfred C.
Booth, Frank R.
Bruce, George F.
Collins, John.
Cook, William C.
Cooper, Bertram Garrow.
Danbrook, F. C.
Davies, John Archibald.
Gardner, John Edward.
Hallett, George Henry.
Hayes, James.
Hayward, Vernon M.
Hendrie, Alexander.
Hogg, Millicent.
Jarrett, Frederick A.
Morley, William N.
Mackinlay, Alex. A.
Naylor, Nelson.
Noton, Thomas Wm.
Pascoe, Charles C.

At Winnipeg, Man.—
Ball, Roy O.
Boyd, William John.
Caswell, Harold Wilfrid.
Coppelman, Abie.
Cumming, Robert Leslie.
Davison, Thomas Wm.
Dunn, Margaret.
Langer, C. P.
Lunsden, Allan.
Mitchell, Alex. Scott.
Musgrove, Wilfrid M.
Macdougall, Alan.
McKee, Benjamin H.
McRae, Frederick Wm.
Oke, Chas. R.
Scott, Alex. Robertson.
Scott, George S.
Scott, Isabel.

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At Winnipeg, Man.—Con.
 Somerville, Robert M.
 Stenhouse, Robert.
 Taylor, Ernest H.
 Turtle, Basil E.
 Walker, Thomas Henry.
 Wilton, Sterling S.

At Port Arthur, Ont.—
 Harpur, Wm. J. J.

At London, Ont.—
 Clark, Stillman S.
 Davey, Hedley Holman.
 Davidson, George Barley.
 Haggen, Harold.
 Hord, Thomas Peter.
 Jardine, Frank R.
 Kitson, Edward.
 Munro, Milo.
 Murphy, Wilbert Elgin.
 Rider, Geo. Ernest.
 Russell, Dean R.
 Smith, Albert O.
 Sparling, Wyman Bell.
 Stinson, Lewis G.
 Thompson, Edmund Earle.
 Tolton, Reginald.
 Wood, Raymond F.
 Wright, Wesley Victor.

At Hamilton, Ont.—
 Boag, John Robert.
 Dalton, Colin Ernest.
 Davis, Fred. Charles.
 Flynn, H. J.
 Gress, Elmer Christian.
 McVicar, Arch. W.
 Philps, William H.
 Ramthun, Walter.
 Thompson, Edgar Albert.
 Young, Albert.

At Toronto, Ont.—
 Bailey, Maurice Gordon.
 Baptie, Muriel.
 Barker, Harriet.
 Belton, Francis S.
 Benjamin, Charles.
 Blackstone, Frank R.
 Carter, Hazel E.
 Cleminson, Charles.
 Collinson, Walter John.
 Colwell, Neil.
 Corbett, Charles.
 Cuttler, Joseph.
 Dingle, Wm. Henry.
 Draper, Robert J.
 Dunlop, William Edward.
 Gardiner, James.
 Giles, Frank Stewart.
 Goss, Ed. Blakeley.
 Haight, Wm. Albert.
 Hall, Walter Norman.
 Hamnet Fred. Wulston.
 Hefkey, Irvine Garfield.
 Humphrey, Elford Victor.
 Ingram, Aubrey.
 Jackson, Alfred.
 Jewell, Thomas Charles.
 Johnston, William.
 Kerr, Reginald.
 Lastar, Oscar.
 Levy, Nathan.
 Marriott, Frederick.

At Toronto, Ont.—Con.
 Miles, Ernest.
 McBrien, Harold.
 McCarten, William J.
 Newstead, Emerson.
 Painter, H. J. A.
 Parks, Richard.
 Patterson, John Gordon.
 Peach, James Wm.
 Purser, Donald Edwy.
 Ryan, Norman.
 Scott, Clarence A.
 Shearer, Fred. Milton.
 Shnitman, Harry.
 Shultz, Wilfrid Bell.
 Shumer, Charles.
 Sues, Harry Adolph.
 Terrill, Alfred H.
 Thompson, Thomas Nelson.
 Tucker, Charles V.
 Van Loon, Albert.
 Wallace, Roy Harold.
 Walsh, George Patrick.
 Weir, Wm. Cranston.
 Williams, Wm. Jones.
 Wilson, Cecil Cross.
 Wilson, W. Stewart.
 Wilson, Morden Merkley.
 Young, Edmund T. G.

At Peterboro, Ont.—
 Copp, Howard F.
 Heffernan, James.
 Jones, John Duncan.
 Olver, Albert Roy.

At Brockville, Ont.—
 Seymour, Wm. Stanley M.
 Warner, Gerald H.

At Ottawa, Ont.—
 Blyth, Grace Adelaide.
 Brooker, Albert V.
 Bruder, Allan Patrick.
 Bruder, Margaret.
 Cochrane, Stewart M.
 Cross, Wm. James.
 de Puyjalon, Roger A.
 Donnelly, John Patrick.
 Dufour, Gertrude May.
 Dupuis, Dora B.
 Eager, Isabel.
 Greene, Ethelyn Jane.
 James, Carmel H.
 Johnston, John Henry.
 Joliat, Eugene.
 Kelly, Rose E.
 Kelso, John.
 Langford, Christie James.
 Laughlin, Kathleen.
 Letourneau, Romuald J.
 Moore, Grenwell Marg.
 Mulhall, Eleanor.
 Murphy, Jessie M.
 MacCallum, Minnie R.
 McCrudden, Margaret.
 MacKenzie, Jean A.
 McLean, Johnston.
 McMullen, Margaret.
 McMullen, Mrs. Ruby.
 O'Boyle, Nettie.
 O'Reilly, T. Hamilton.
 Proudfoot, Dalton Athol.
 Proudfoot, Earl G.
 Robertson, Alex. K.
 Ryan, Nellie.

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At Ottawa, Ont.—Con.

Sayer, Gladys Alice.
 Summers, Bertha Maud.
 Taylor, John George.
 Trepanier, Joseph Henry.
 Waine, Velma S.
 Wilson, Andrewina M.
 Aymong, Fabiola.
 Beland, Aniata.
 Boutet, Alice.
 Charlebois, Joseph.
 Colonnier, Jeanne.
 Grignon, Eugene.
 Guertin, Aime.
 Labreche, Alma.
 Laliberte, Joseph Alphonse.
 Larrivee, Amanda.
 Lavoie, Marie Leonie.
 Letourneau, Vincent.
 Pelletier, J. P. Lionel.
 Sauvant, Lea.

At Montreal, Que.—

Allard, Louis.
 Anctil, Jean Baptiste.
 Beaudoin, Lionel.
 Bessette, Ubald.
 Bisson, J. Frank.
 Boyer, Alphonse.
 Brassard, J. Amedee.
 Brisson, Jos. Thos. Aug.
 Brodeur, Ernest.
 Brodeur, Jos. S. G.
 Brosseau, Emery A.
 Brosseau, Noemie.
 Brunet, Francois Xavier.
 Cantin, Alcide.
 Chevretils, Euclide.
 Christin, Ferreol O.
 Cote, Theophile.
 Coulombe, Florida.
 Currie, William F.
 Demers, Eva.
 Desautels, Raoul.
 De Serres, Germaine.
 Desfosses, Camille.
 Desmarais, Charles.
 Desnoyers, Eva.
 Desrosiers, Hermes.
 Dorion, Aline.
 Drapeau, Mousseau.
 Fillion, Emmanuel.
 Fontaine, Theodore.
 Fortier, Alfred.
 Gallery, John Edward.
 Gariepy, Ernest.
 Garrety, James.
 Gendron, Jacq. Ant.
 Genest, Joseph Edouard.
 Gervais, H. Lucien.
 Globensky, Louise.
 Gosselin, Leopold J.
 Gratton, Adelard.
 Gravel, Omer.
 Gregoire, Imelda.
 Grenier, Joseph Donat.
 Grondin, J. Edouard.
 Guibord, Hermes.
 Hebert, Fabiola.
 Herard, Alphonse.
 Huard, Hector.
 Hubert, Charlotte.
 Joly, Ovide.
 Joncas, Jules Alfred.
 Labelle, Sophie Olivina.

At Montreal, Que.—Con.

Lafontaine, George Albert.
 LaMarche, Edouard.
 Lamoureux, Rose Anne.
 Laniel, Jos. Alfred.
 Lapierre, Isidore.
 Lapointe, J. H. Honore.
 Latour, Albert Huguet.
 Laurin, Joseph Venance.
 LeBrun, J. Adrien.
 Lemay, Henri.
 Lemoing, Jean Pierre.
 Lepage, J. Antonin.
 Lussier, Germaine.
 Malo, Joseph Placide.
 Marier, Olivine.
 Massicotte, Alexandre.
 Mayer, Wilfrid.
 Maynard, Ernest.
 Miller, Wm. George.
 Morin, Albert.
 Murphy, Kathleen.
 McKeogh, P. R.
 McNally, Julia.
 Noel, Charlotte.
 Palin, Abraham.
 Paquette, Ludger.
 Pellegrine, Henri.
 Periard, Joseph.
 Picard, Louis Joseph.
 Plante, Olympe.
 Poisson, Yvette.
 Potvin, Alfred.
 Robert, Alice.
 Roby, Edouard Charles.
 Rousseau, Helene.
 Roy, Arthur.
 Saint-Jacques, Louis.
 St.-Onge, Joseph.
 Seguin, Flavien.
 Souliere, Arthur.
 Thibaudeau, E. A.
 Tough, George Miles.
 Trudel, Joseph Alexandre.
 Vandal, Henri.
 Weilbrenner, Alfred.
 Winter, Gertrude.

At Sherbrooke, Que.—

Cloutier, Noel.
 Dumont, Ernest.
 Frechette, Rosario.
 Genest, Fernande.
 Goyette, Corine.
 Hawkins, Stella Veronica.
 LeBaron, Abandon E.
 Lothrop, Crofton James.
 Shores, Ernest Russ.
 Wood, Raymond.

At Quebec, Que.—

Angers, Albert Nazaire.
 Arseneau, Francois.
 Bacon, J. Olivier.
 Beauchamp, J. Henri.
 Belanger, Alphonse R.
 Belanger, Eudore.
 Blais, Joachim.
 Brochu, Jos. Hector.
 Brown, Frederick Jos.
 Bruneau, John G.
 Carriere, Louis Philippe.
 Chouinard, Pierre Antoine.
 Chouinard, Rodolphe.
 Delaire, Felix.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

At Quebec, Que.—Con.

Fortier, Yvonne.
Gagnon, Jos. A. G.
Gagnon, Lucien.
Gibson, Eddy.
Guerard, Alexina.
Guimont, Charles E.
Laberge, J. Adrien.
Lacroix, Cyrille.
Letourneau, J. A.
Lortie, J. E. Leonce.
Mooney, James.
Morency, Joseph C.
O'Brien, John.
Pageau, Jos. Fred.
Paquet, Arthur.
Paquet, Louis O.
Roberge, Joseph Edgar.
Roy, Eugene.
Theriault, Henri Georges.
Villeneuve, J. R. Romeo.

At Rimouski, Que.—

Dumont, J. G.

At St. John, N.B.—

Daley, Gordon John.
Dickson, Frank Hunter.
Geldart, Howard D.
Jones, Thomas F.
Keys, Hedley Clinton.
Magee, Joseph Gregory.
Reade, G. Gordon.
Smith, George Franklin.
Wetmore, Carl Perry.

At Yarmouth, N.S.—

Amirault, Emile B.
Godfrey, Douglas W.

At Halifax, N.S.—

Allen, Lois Mary.
Armstrong, Frederick Wm.
Bailly, Fred. Perrier.
Corbett, Murray I.
Gilding, Harold Geo. H.
Hechler, Bernard A.
Locke, Austin B.
Rudolf, James W. M.
Sullivan, Charles P.
Underwood, Joseph.

(b) Qualifying Examination for the Outside Service, November, 1914.

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

At Nanaimo, B.C.—

Randle, Laurence O.

At Victoria, B.C.—

Harman, Muriel C.
Miller, Gerald Dunn.
Norrish, Frances M.
Norrish, Hattie A.
Pomeroy, W. A.

At Vancouver, B.C.—

Hutchinson, George.
Mills, Anthony Lyle.
MacCulloch, David.
McSpadden, Melrose.
Pender, James.

At Edmonton, Alta.—

Allen, Ernest V.
Jaques, Clark Allison.
Lawrie, Thomas.
McLellan, William D.
Rossiter, Philip Jos.

At Calgary, Alta.—

Booth, Frank.
Griffiths, Percy C.
Miller, Tanis Annie.
Nicol, Alex. Henry.
Orr, Lloyd John.
Watson, John William.
Webster, Harry A.
Youden, Benjamin Y.

At Saskatoon, Sask.—

Rippengale, William.

At Regina, Sask.—

Elstun, Charles Clyde.

At Brandon, Man.—

Sloman, Harry.
Wade, Chas. Wm. N.

At Winnipeg, Man.—

Bush, Arthur H. W.
Davis, Humphrey K.
Falconer, William Campbell.
Gorrell, George J.
Miller, John Christopher.
Minhinnick, Wilfrid Thomas.
Ottley, Herbert E. S.

At Port Arthur, Ont.—

Flatt, Edwin Playfair.
Hodder, John Arnold.

At North Bay, Ont.—

Harris, Max Carlton.
Mulligan, Inez.
McColgan, Charles H.

At Windsor, Ont.—

DeLisle, Harry J.

At London, Ont.—

Bamford, Victor Charles F.
Pettet, Noel E. S.
Sparling, Wyman Bell.

At Hamilton, Ont.—

Flynn, H. J.
Gwinner, Frederick Karl.
Johnston, Claude Campbell.
McIlwain, John.
McKay, Howard H.
McVicar, Arch. Wm.

At Toronto, Ont.—

Appleton, Wm. Charles.
Brend, Herbert.
Brown, Kathleen E.
Gillespie, Edward.
Henrich, Philip H.
Johnston, Edward James.
Kerr, Reginald.
Kinnear, Wm. John.

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At Toronto, Ont.—Con.

Menzies, Lawrence Russell.
McLuhan, Tracey E.
Pridham, Cecil Coles.
Wilson, Cecil Cross.

At Ottawa, Ont.—

Bowland, Allan Hugh.
Bryans, Arthur Charles.
Coon, Ralph A.
Griswold, Annie D.
Mann, Ormond M.
McBride, Earl.
MacLean, W. Melville.
McLenaghan, Frederick H.
Telfer, Margaret E.
Cayer, Regina.
Lalonde, Francois X. A.

At Montreal, Que.—

Blondin, Augustin.
Langevin, J. A. Bernard.
Lapierre, Henri.
Ledoux, Marie Lena.
Pelletier, Georges.

At Sherbrooke, Que.—

Hunting, Morreys Allen.

At Quebec, Que.—

Bilodeau, Olivier.
Laberge, J. Adrien.
Pinard, Alphonse.

At Rimouski, Que.—

Noel, P. Adjutor E.

At St. John, N.B.—

Ashe, J. Frank.
Brown, Jas. Douglas.
Lajoie, H. J. T.
Lynch, Kenneth S.
Robinson, Thomas A.

At Charlottetown, P.E.I.—

McCarthy, Wilson W.

At Yarmouth, N.S.—

LeBlanc, Charles M.

At Halifax, N.S.—

Barnhill, Clarence Edward.
Garrison, Vernia G.
Melvin, Ernest Wm.

(c) *Competitive Examination for positions in Subdivision B of the Third Division,
Inside Service, November, 1914.*

1. CLERKS.

IN ORDER OF MERIT.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Langdon, Edwin T., Ottawa, Ont. | 25. Kerr, Alex. D., Edmonton, Alta. |
| 2. Payton, George W., Wetaskiwin, Alta. | 26. Pelletier, J. P. Lionel, Westboro, Ont. |
| 3. Tubman, Russell, Ottawa, Ont. | 27. McCann, James J., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 4. Coulter, Alan B., Almonte, Ont. | 28. Walker, Charles Edward, Windsor, Ont. |
| 5. Montgomery, Thomas R., Ottawa, Ont. | 29. Moule, William W., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 6. LeClair, James Andrew, Charlottetown, P.E.I. | 30. O'Dempsey, John Aidan, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 7. O'Malley, Joseph R., Ottawa, Ont. | 31. Northrup, John Douglas, St. John, N.B. |
| 8. Ince, Robert Allison, Ottawa, Ont. | 32. Yetts, Charles Newton, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 9. Cross, William J., Ottawa, Ont. | 33. Emond, Olivier, Quebec, Que. |
| 10. Brown, Frederick P., Ottawa, Ont. | 34. Turnbull, Walter James, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 11. Vechsler, Harry, Ottawa, Ont. | 35. Smythe, Alfred E., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 12. Gauthier, Henri, Ottawa, Ont. ¹ | 36. Duggan, Edward Joseph, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 13. Hall, Ralph E., Ottawa, Ont. | 37. Killins, William John, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 14. Tudhope, Robert, Norwood, Ont. | 38. Hogan, Douglas L., Hope River, P.E.I. |
| 15. Clifford, Thomas, Oak Point, N.B. | 39. Devitt, Ernest A. A., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 16. McLean, William L., Ottawa, Ont. | 40. Talcott, Norman Eugene, North Vancouver, B.C. |
| 17. Moule, George Henry, Westboro, Ont. | 41. Cathcart, Cecil E., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 18. DuBroy, A. Russell, Richmond, Ont. | 42. Loyer, Rene, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 19. West, Gordon O., Ottawa, Ont. | 43. Corrigan, Arthur E., Kingston, Ont. |
| 20. Tracey, Kenneth L., Ottawa, Ont. | 44. Brown, James, Westboro, Ont. |
| 21. Burton, R. Stewart, Navan, Ont. | 45. Mathewson, Herbert, Arnprior, Ont. |
| 22. McCloskey, Wilfrid J., Chelsea, Que. | 46. O'Grady, James H., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 23. Cameron, George V., Ottawa, Ont. | 47. Scott, Frank, St. Georges, Que. ² |
| 24. Frise, Wilbert H., Peterboro, Ont. | |

¹ Subsequently disqualified; not naturalized.

² Subsequently disqualified; under age.

2. STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPEWRITERS.

IN ORDER OF MERIT.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Donald, Mabel J., St. John, N.B. ¹ | 7. Laplante, Alma, Quebec, Que. |
| 2. O'Connor, Mary E., Ottawa, Ont. ¹ | 8. McKay, Mary L., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 3. Schwesinger, Wanda, Point Grey, B.C. ¹ | 9. McKibbin, Reginald R., Chelsea, Que. |
| 4. Coughlan, Edith B., Ottawa, Ont. ¹ | 10. Dudley, Cora V., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 5. Demers, Osias, Ottawa, Ont. ¹ | 11. Stone, Florence, Ottawa, Ont. ² |
| 6. Clarke, Cordelia, Ottawa, Ont. | 12. Brown, Daniel Western, Ottawa, Ont. |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

- | | |
|--|---|
| 13. Cascadden, Mildred Rossalyn, St. Thomas, Ont. | 20. Argue, Dorothy A., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 14. Richards, Rachel, Ottawa, Ont. | 21. Cowie, Isabella, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 15. Joyce, Michael, Ottawa, Ont. | 22. Dunnet, Jean W., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 16. Clark, Margaret E., Ottawa, Ont. | 23. Avery, Georgie, Ottawa, Ont. ² |
| 17. Bourgault, Eleonore, Ottawa, Ont. | 24. Dion, Ernestine S., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 18. Lawlor, Edith, Ottawa, Ont. | 25. Davis, Lena May, Perth, Ont. |
| 19. McCartin, John J., Ottawa, Ont. | 26. Seeber, Gladys M., Ottawa, Ont. |
| ¹ Also successful as clerks. | 27. Fortin, Anne Marie, Ottawa, Ont. |
| ² Subsequently disqualified; not naturalized. | 28. Pelton, Beryl L., Iroquois, Ont. |

(d) *Supplementary Examination in Arithmetic, History and Geography for successful candidates at previous examinations for Stenographers and Typewriters, November, 1914.*

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

Cook, Grace Amelia.	Nagle, Clara.
Fleming, Margaret E.	Parent, Yvonne.
Horsley, Merle B.	Roy, Marjorie T.
McElroy, Kathleen A.	Webber, Martha.
McRoberts, Florence B.	Wilson, Christine A.

(e) *Preliminary Examination for the Outside Service, May, 1915.*

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

<i>At Prince Rupert, B.C.—</i> Stephen, James E.	<i>At Nelson, B.C.—</i> Barker, Frank D.
<i>At Prince George, B.C.—</i> Byers, W. A. Derkson, Harry E.	<i>At Edmonton, Alta.—</i> Blower, James. Borgerman, John A. Bristow, George E. A. Coburn, John R. E. Crawford, Colin B. Elliott, Enos Gordon. Evans, Richard. George, Frederick M. Higgins, John. Miller, Louis. Parker, Arthur M. Rourke, John. Talbot-Kelly, John F. White, Ira R.
<i>At Nanaimo, B.C.—</i> Wilson, Edwin R.	
<i>At Victoria, B.C.—</i> Fitton, Roland. Henshall, George R. Johnson, William. Robertson, Marjorie S. Shaw, John M.	<i>At Calgary, Alta.—</i> Anderson, R. R. Braunberg, Louis. Brown, Frank T. Cherer, George C. DeLebart, Alfred. Eckersley, J. E. Enstone, Trevor J. Hofland, Leo. I. Irving, Henry W. Martin, Thomas A. McBain, Harold H. McCombs, James L. Oldenburg, Bert H. W. Parsons, Dorcie E. Roderick, Daniel T. Rouleau, Charles J. Rowan, Harold. Tucker, Ernest L. White, Percy C. Williams, Geoffrey P.
<i>At Vancouver, B.C.—</i> Batchelor, Olive L. Booth, Lottie E. Chaffe, George R. Eve, William F. Green, Ernest. Hunter, Andrew. Hutchison, Henry. Kirk, Colin. Laird, David. Lang, John E. Moore, James W. MacDonald, Maxwell. Macintosh, Hugh M. Payne, Percy. Peebles, Archibald. Purser, Arthur T. Russell, R. C. Shaw, John S. Smith, William. Stickland, Howard. Thompson, Andrew. Thomson, Catherine A. Turnbull, Leonard. Waddicor, Albert. Webb, William. Williams, Charles H. Woods, James H. E.	<i>At Moosejaw, Sask.—</i> Allen, Sidney. Allen, Sidney. Badger, Earl W.

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At Moosejaw, Sask.—Con.

Crane, Leslie G.
Haigh, John S.
Miller, Ralph R.
McKay, William R.
Neale, Frank R.
Snetsinger, William M.
Urton, Richard S.
Wasley, John.

At Saskatoon, Sask.—

Canadine, Bert.
Curren, Marion T.
Danis, Joseph H.
Johnson, James E.
Martin, George W.
Norwood, Arthur W.
Oakes, John E.
Pritchard, R. A.
Sackville, George E.
Sisson, Gertrude H.

At Regina, Sask.—

Benoit, Francis E.
Freeman, John W.
Kane, John.
Knights, Stanley W.
Miller, W. T. B.
Scharff, Lemuel.
Scott, Ebenezer.
Snetsinger, Ray G.

At Brandon, Man.—

Barr, Harvey Wilmore.
Cope, John William.
Longmore, Alfred Edwin.
Mercer, David C.
Moore, Frank Ronald.
Moxley, Carman Edward.
Quinn, William Joseph.

At Winnipeg, Man.—

Ainslie, Charles R.
Attridge, James Burrows.
Bertrand, Romain Harry.
Brazier, William Mortimer.
Brough, Clarence C.
Carmichael, Samuel James.
Field, William J.
Gregg, Thomas H.
Hebert, E.
Hutton, Orvis J.
Johnson, G. T.
Lees, Harold.
Liss, David.
Logan, William King.
Miller, Thomas A.
Moodie, Albert N.
Moore, Joseph George.
Morgan, Sydney Sterling.
McKay, Joseph.
Mackenzie, Russell.
Ogston, Albert William.
O'Keefe, Desmond Charles.
Page, Harry Harold.
Paisley, Herbert Charles.
Phillips, Charles.
Robinson, Joseph Herman.
Robinson, Thomas J.
Standing, Claude Everton.
Thompson, Albert George.
Wilson, William James.
Yeardye, Arthur D.
Younghusband, Howard Allan.

At Port Arthur, Ont.—

Matulak, John.

At North Bay, Ont.—

Cavanagh, William Edward.
Connolly, Wilfrid.
Dupuis, Alex.
Hicks, Morris Carleton.
McCleary, Hiram.
McKeown, James J.
Rowat, William.
Tremblay, Adeline.

At Windsor, Ont.—

Dufaut, Alexandre.
Dugal, Ernest.
Macdonald, Henry Thomas.
Turcotte, J. Alfred.

At London, Ont.—

Brown, Lorne C.
Carson, Harry Mason.
Clark, Henry Walter.
Craigie, Robert William.
Dean, Joseph Charles.
George, Herbert.
Holmes, Frederick B.
Murat, Henry E.
Murray, George J. A.
Murray, Norman R.
Paterson, James Archibald.
Shoebottom, Mervin A.
Webb, Samuel Arthur.
Wills, Robert H.
Wright, Lorne L.

At Hamilton, Ont.—

Beaudoin, Leo Joseph.
Burns, William Chas. Hamilton.
Cuckow, Edwin Harold.
Fleming, Inglis R.
Gilbert, Charles Edward.
Goodhew, Alfred.
Hoodless, Edwin A.
Jackson, Gordon R.
Jones, William Allen.
Manewell, John.
Price, Charles Herbert.
Revell, Charles Harold.
Smith, Joseph.
Stewart, Laurence Clinton.
Strickland, Gordon Thomas.
Underhill, Ernest.
Voelker, Harold George.

At Toronto, Ont.—

Agnew, John Francis.
Barron, John Oscar.
Bloom, Cleo Harold.
Coates, John Ernest.
Cooper, Tylston Russell.
Corrigan, J. J. Lawrence.
Cox, Eva V.
Crossley, Wm. Edwin.
Dey, Arthur Freer.
Dixon, Roderick Ardagh.
Dorricott, Walter Stanners.
Eades, Wm. Harold.
Edmonds, John James.
Elford, Milton G.
Emmitt, Frank Rymal.
England, Wm. Henry.
Erwin, James.
Everist, Clifford Roy.
Finch, Edwin.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

At Toronto, Ont.—Con.

Gamble, John Charles.
 Gardiner, Morton H.
 Glazier, Sam.
 Goldthorp, Norman L.
 Gordon, Robert S.
 Gray, Alson Clifford.
 Gregory, Herbert.
 Grier, John W.
 Harris, George.
 Harrison, James E.
 Hearst, Wm. Ash.
 Hester, Wm. G.
 Highstead, George A. S.
 Irwin, Roy.
 Jeeves, Charles.
 Jones-Williams, Wm. Kimberley.
 Joslin, James Alexander.
 Kirk, William George.
 Langton, John Henry.
 Lawrence, George Henry.
 Layton, Henry U., jr.
 Loudon, Wm. J.
 Lowery, Oliver P.
 Lymn, Willie.
 Magill, John.
 Manwaring, Walter.
 Matthews, Edgar Frank.
 Maxwell, Frank L.
 Middleton, Francis Leo.
 Moran, Norman James.
 McCallum, Earl.
 McConkey, Blythe.
 McCulla, Joseph Wm.
 McDonald, Stella.
 McFarland, Chas. O. C.
 McGuire, Cecil A.
 MacIver, Wm. Stewart.
 Northam, Louis F.
 O'Connor, Frank.
 Pattison, Geoffrey.
 Patton, Melville Wallace.
 Pennington, Roy Ottis.
 Pringle, Elmer Eugene.
 Proctor, Matthew Ernest.
 Ross, Dorothy M.
 Rowan, Alfred John.
 Ryding, A. S. H.
 Scarf, Wm. S.
 Schwartz, Louis.
 Searles, John William.
 Stagg, Geo. Robert.
 Street, Herman H.
 Stuart, Chas. Douglas.
 Swartz, Max.
 Tauzer, Max.
 Thompson, James R.
 Thompson, Wm. John.
 Tucker, Cecil Walter.
 Tucker, Harry George.
 Vanner, Mark James.
 Vipond, F. B.
 Wakefield, Frank Edward.
 Watkin, George Evan.
 Williams, Owen M.
 Williams, Wm. Rowland.
 Wilson, Norman Isaac.
 Woolner, Vernon.
 Worsdall, Ernest Walter.

At Peterborough, Ont.—

Austin, R. Ellsworth.
 Devey, Harold James.
 Fields, Albert.
 Hargreaves, John H.
 Judge, J. Earl.

At Peterborough, Ont.—Con.

Simpson, Wallace Albert.
 Thompson, Robert H.
 Walker, Fred. Collins.

At Kingston, Ont.—

Allen, Floyd.
 Blomeley, William.
 Both, Eva L.
 Fadden, Cleveland.
 Goodfellow, Richard Joseph.
 Howes, James Earl.
 Kane, Vincent N.
 Morrison, Vincent Leonard.
 McBroom, Aberdeen.
 McGall, Arthur James.
 McNeely, John Roy.
 Parsons, James Francis.
 Phillips, Hubert C.
 Preston, John Arthur.
 Strange, Mary C.

At Brockville, Ont.—

Allen, Charles Wesley.
 Giroux, Sydney N.
 Halfhide, James Brown.
 Knight, Francis C.
 Munro, Edward C.
 McKinley, Leonard Allan.
 Paterson, Alexander.
 Taylor, Laurie F. V.
 White, James Harold.

At Ottawa, Ont.—

Bodley, Albert H.
 Bond, Joseph Henry Forbes.
 Bouck, Gerald.
 Boynton, John Thomas.
 Bryson, Thomas.
 Burn, Daniel.
 Cameron, Christine.
 Caron, Alexis.
 Castonguay, Florence.
 Chamberlin, Annie.
 Chenier, Benoit.
 Chenier, Toussaint.
 Chestnut, Emily Irene.
 Coderre, Ernestine.
 Coderre, Laura.
 Colonnier, Helene.
 Curran, Anastasia.
 Derby, Lyall Edwin.
 Desrochers, Emilia.
 Dilworth, Nora.
 Dolan, Joseph Patrick.
 Dows, Mrs. C. W.
 Galipeau, Ivanhoe.
 Gervais, Jeanne.
 Gordon, James.
 Guay, Paula.
 Hanran, A. Maude.
 Hebert, Alfred.
 Henderson, Beatrice Isobel.
 Hibbard, Harold Victor.
 Hollingworth, Reginald.
 Hooper, Kathleen.
 Jamieson, Margaret.
 Jones, Solomon O.
 Kilduff, Frances.
 Kilduff, Margaret.
 Kilduff, Mary.
 Lamarche, Arthur.
 Lavallee, Joseph.
 Lavigne, Bertha.
 Lawrence, Ethel Elizabeth.

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At Ottawa, Ont.—Ont.

Layeux, Eugene.
 Leduc, A. Ralph.
 Malette, Laura.
 Maloney, Laurence Moran.
 Manseau, Marie Louise.
 Mattice, Albert E.
 Mercier, Josephine.
 Monet, Marie Amelia.
 Mullin, Arthur Charles.
 Murphy, James P.
 McCoy, Allan.
 McEvilla, Mrs. Ethel.
 McGarrell, Albert Joseph.
 McGreevy, Mary.
 McKercher, Harry.
 Nezan, Marguerite Marie.
 O'Kelly, Mabel.
 O'Reilly, James H.
 Orr, L. Doris.
 Pouget, Yvonne.
 Renaud, J. Wilfrid.
 Roger, Anne Isabelle.
 Rourke, Lester John.
 Roy, Elspeth Margaret.
 Scrivens, W. H.
 Shaw, H. Ralph.
 Shields, Francis O.
 Slinn, John Imrie.
 Snowdon, Henry.
 Tario, Leonard Cecil.
 Taylor, Wilbert D.
 Waugh, Richard Frederick.
 Whitelaw, Veronica I.
 Yelle, Arthur Joseph.

At Montreal, Que.—

Ahearn, Arthur.
 Allard, Jean Baptiste.
 Ball, Oswald.
 Beauchemin, Moise.
 Beaulieu, Jos. Hyacinthe.
 Beaulieu, Paul Emile.
 Benoit, Anselme.
 Bertrand, Eugene.
 Berube, Joseph Alphonse.
 Binette, Leopold.
 Bisson, G. Eugene.
 Blanchard, Azama M.
 Block, Harry.
 Boivin, Elzear.
 Bonneau, Joseph.
 Bourdon, Lorenzo.
 Brabant, Ernest.
 Bricault, Arthur.
 Cadieux, Paul.
 Cadieux, Romeo.
 Caisse, Theobald.
 Castagner, Francois-Xavier.
 Chartier, Cora.
 Chartrand, Felicien.
 Cherrier, Alfred.
 Cloutier, George.
 Coleman, Ruth.
 Collet, Ludivine.
 Comtois, Josaphat.
 Corbeil, Wilfrid.
 Corriveau, Rene.
 Costello, Helena.
 Daigneault, Lucien.
 Delisle, Peter J.
 Demers, Jean Baptiste.
 Dequoy, Irene.
 Desautels, Alfred.
 Desreux, Marie.

At Montreal, Que.—Con

Dion, Camille.
 Dubuc, Come.
 Dufault, Joseph Lucien.
 Dufresne, Emmanuel.
 Dumont, Omer.
 Dunphy, Bernard G.
 Ethier, Joseph Avila.
 Faille, Arthur Joseph.
 Forest, Leandre.
 Forgues, Solyme.
 Fredette, Herve.
 Gauthier, Emile.
 Gauvreau, Georgette.
 Genest, Auguste Oscar.
 Geoffrey, Honorius.
 Gibault, Alfred.
 Girouard, Albert Aime.
 Guilbault, Armand.
 Husereau, Joseph Alfred.
 Lacoste, Josaphat.
 Lafleur, Henri.
 Lafortune, Philippe.
 Lamarche, J. A. C.
 Lamarche, Joseph.
 Lamarche, Regis.
 Langlois, Ernest.
 Laporte, Alexandre.
 Laroche, Joseph Arthur.
 LaRue, Mathilde.
 Latou, Louis Hildege.
 Leblanc, Heliodore.
 Lefebvre, Pierre Adrien.
 Lefrançois, Eugene.
 Legault, Antoni.
 LeMay, Joseph Arthur.
 Lepage, Louis de Gonzague.
 Leveille, Roch.
 Loisselle, Rachel.
 Lussier, Yvonne.
 Marchand, Jos. Lyphar.
 Massicotte, Auguste.
 Massue, R. A.
 Mercille, Paul.
 Messier, Imelda.
 Metras, Florian.
 Morin, Paul Emile.
 Macguckin, Philip.
 Normandin, Raoul.
 O'Brien, Thomas.
 Ouellette, Henri Georges.
 Page, Osias.
 Panneton, Andre Alphonse.
 Panneton, Mercedes Jeannette.
 Paul, Annie Gertrude.
 Pepin, Therese.
 Picard, Euclide.
 Plouffe, Joseph Armand.
 Plourde, Philippe.
 Poissant, Henri Aubin.
 Prairie, Asa.
 Ranger, Joseph.
 Raynault, Joseph Laurent.
 Reid, Felix J.
 Riendeau, Victor.
 Riopel, Charles Edouard.
 Robidoux, Eustache.
 Robillard, Joseph Edouard.
 Rolland, Marie Louise.
 Rousse, Florida.
 Rousseau, Henri.
 Sabourin, Albini.
 St. Pierre, Antoine.
 St. Pierre, Fortunat.
 Seguin, Joseph Romeo.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

At Montreal, Que.—Con

Smith, Charles Stanley.
 Sylvestre, Aristide.
 Taschereau, Joseph Louis.
 Thomas, Angeline.
 Trepanier, Alphonse.
 Trudeau, Ernest.
 Tupper, Arthur Samuel.
 Turpin, Henri.
 Valentine, Charles.
 Viau, Alicia.
 Villeneuve, Jean.
 Yelle, Arthur.

At Sorel, Que.—

Ally, Paul.
 Lauzon, Annonciata.
 Martin, Antonia.

At Sherbrooke, Que.—

Crevier, Louis P.
 Dastous, Marguerite.
 Deshaies, Louis.
 Desrochers, Marguerite.
 Downing, James Daniel.
 Emond, Jean Baptiste.
 Ethier, Rodolphe.
 Gosselin, J. Stanislas.
 Guay, Stephen.
 Huard, Jeanne Berthe.
 Ledoux, Jeannette.
 Smith, Foster Albert.
 Somers, John Cuthbert.

At Quebec, Que.—

Audet, Donat.
 Audet, J. Delmas.
 Beaulieu, Auguste E. A.
 Beaulieu, Marie A.
 Chabot, J. Adjutor.
 Collin, Blanche.
 Corriveau, Viateur.
 Darveau, Joseph.
 Derouin, Alice.
 Despres, Lucien.
 Desrochers, J. G. Auguste.
 Donnelly, Joseph Philippe.
 Dube, Jean Baptiste.
 Dumas, Jos. Sylvio.
 Dussault, Dominique.
 Dutil, J. Wilfrid.
 Dutil, Louis Joseph.
 Fournier, Louis Philippe.
 Frechette, Paul Edouard.
 Gagnon, J. Leonidas.
 Garant, Alfred.
 Guillot, François.
 Halpin, Roy Vincent.
 Hayden, Joseph.
 Joncas, Alphonse C.
 Lefebvre, Florence Zelia.
 Moreau, Louis Joseph.
 Morin, Antoine.
 Nantel, Eugene.
 Page, Rosario.
 Pelletier, Gustave Girard.
 Roberge, Edward

At Quebec, Que.—Con.

Simard, Lorenzo.
 Therien, Alice Eva.
 Thibault, Germaine.

At Rimouski, Que.—

Berube, Joseph Edouard.

At Fredericton, N.B.—

Lawrence, Melvin L.

At St. John, N.B.—

Barton, John M.
 Belding, Claude C.
 Cameron, James Donald.
 Case, Wm. Young.
 Gallagher, John Joseph.
 Kemp, John J.
 Myles, Robert H.
 McCaw, Frederick W.
 McKee, Horace George.
 McLennan, Frederick Wm.
 Pratt, Harry Myles.
 Raymond, Roderick Michael.
 Reid, William.
 Thornton, Robert William.

At Moncton, N.B.—

Lozier, Pierre E.
 Ricker, George O.
 Swetnam, William S.

At Charlottetown, P.E.I.—

Coyle, Francis.
 Gillis, Malcolm M.
 Macdonald, Annie May.
 Trainor, Joseph.
 Whelan, Thomas L.

At Yarmouth, N.S.—

Meuse, Joseph Raymond.

At Halifax, N.S.—

Bowse, James Andrew.
 Castel, Frederick V.
 Carter, Elwin Earl.
 Connolly, John Walter.
 Coolen, Walter B.
 Drake, Trayton F. E.
 Harris, Ralph Joseph.
 Hechler, Cyril J.
 Huntley, John Stanley B.
 Keating, Edith May.
 Laidlaw, George Parker.
 Mielke, Frederick James.
 Mullane, Clarence.
 McCleave, Spencer H.
 McConnell, James H.
 McGrath, Thomas Grant.
 Stultz, Guy N.
 Tompkins, James.
 Walsh, Vincent.
 Walsh, William John.
 Webber, Arthur W.

At Sydney, N.S.—

Legere, John J.

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(f) *Qualifying Examination for the Outside Service, May, 1915.*

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

At Prince Rupert, B.C.—
Davies, Francis M.

At Nanaimo, B.C.—
Foster, Robert W.
Jones, Bessie.
Mercer, William B.

At Victoria, B.C.—
Armstrong, Gilbert W.
Bell, Howard M. S.
Roberts, Thomas D.
Schreiber, Charles B.
Wilson, Alex. C.

At Vancouver, B.C.—
Bedgar, Robert.
Bowden, Frederick.
Bracher, William H.
Williams, Charles H.
Witts, John.

At Edmonton, Alta.—
Coburn, John R. E.
Hale, Raymond W.
Moffitt, Muriel L.
Monro, Alexander C.
Moraw, Lorne S.
Talbot-Kelly, John F.

At Calgary, Alta.—
Bruce, George F.
MacLeod, Neil.
Simms, Edward.

At Moosejaw, Sask.—
Gibson, Clarence L.

At Saskatoon, Sask.—
Flood, Albert.
Wolstenholme, John.

At Regina, Sask.—
Woltz, Ida G.

At Brandon, Man.—
Rea, Hugh Charles.

At Winnipeg, Man.—
Lumsden, Allan.
Oliver, Robert J.
Overy, David H.
Trute, Adams.
Whatmough, Ernest.
Yeardye, Arthur David.

At Port Arthur, Ont.—
Reoch, Lawrence F.

At Windsor, Ont.—
Holmes, Harold.
Renaud, Oscar.

At London, Ont.—
Clark, Stillman S.
Dean, Joseph Charles.
Granger, Fred. V.
Kitson, Edward.
Levin, Solomon.
Middlebrook, John.
Murray, David Geo.

At London, Ont.—Con.
McArthur, John Alex.
McComb, Raymond.
Sponenburgh, James Ira.
Williams, John Thomas.

At Hamilton, Ont.—
Brant, Bert W.
Bricker, Harold.
Flahiff, Frederick Jos.
Fleming, Inglis Reginald.
Jackson, Gordon Robert.
MacLennan, Kenneth Wm.
Plastow, Samuel Jas.
Underhill, Ernest.

At Toronto, Ont.—
Bailey, Maurice Gordon.
Ballantyne, Thos. Graham.
Davis, Henry.
Galbraith, William A.
Goldthorp, Norman L.
Gowland, Wm. C.
Grier, John W.
Kribbs, Thomas H.
Leavitt, Beatrice Jerome.
McGuire, John M. H.
Patton, Melvin Wallace.
Pearce, Herbert M.
Pugh, Percy Hugh.
Richardson, Albert James.
Sherman, Margaret J.
Snider, T. S. R.

At Kingston, Ont.—
Allen, Floyd.
Blomeley, William.
McBroom, Aberdeen.
Rogers, Hugh Allen.
Saunders, Ethel.
Strange, Mary Campbell.
Webster, Ferne.

At Ottawa, Ont.—
Baker, Abram.
Chartrand, Edw. J.
Chestnut, Emily Irene.
Gauthier, G. A.
Johnson, Wallace M.
Montgomery, John Russell.
McCallum, George Clyde.
Macdonald, John R.
McIntyre, Duncan.
Macklem, George E.
Phillips, Arthur Jas.
Thomas, Leonard C.
Urquhart, G. B.
Wilcox, Beatrice A.
Wood, Chas. Edgar.

At Montreal, Que.—
Carignan, J. Edouard.
Cotret, Rene de.
Delisle, Peter J.
Desfosses, Camille.
Filion, J. Albert.
Graveline, Albany W.
Hudon, Joseph.
Lacroix, Olier.
Lamontagne, Ernest.
Lanctot, Charles.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

At Montreal, Que.—Con.

Langevin, Hector.
Nichols, Annie.
Pearson, Georges.
Tousignant, Leopold.
Walker, Eric John.

At Sherbrooke, Que.—

Bruneau, Philippe E.
Day, Edward W.

At Quebec, Que.—

Blagdon, Alexandre.
Lefrançois, Joseph Emile.
Vezina, Charles.

At St. John, N.B.—

Armstrong, Edna Annie.
Belding, Claude C.
Haslam, Wm. G.
Murphy, George E.

At Moncton, N.B.—

Ricker, George O.
Soper, George S.

At Charlottetown, P.E.I.—

Cooke, John Campbell.
Macdonald, Annie May.
Simpson, James E.

At Yarmouth, N.S.—

Porter, Arnold M.

At Halifax, N.S.—

Callaghan, Horace.
Hayes, Wm. Errol.
Kirkpatrick, Harry Edwin.
Vienneau, Leandre.
Watt, Alex. R.

(g) *General Examination for positions in the Lower Grades, Inside Service,
May, 1915.*

IN ORDER OF MERIT.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Boland, Florence C., Russell, Ont. | 33. Stead, Thomas M., Toronto, Ont. |
| 2. Lawrence, Raymond E., Ottawa, Ont. | 34. Smith, J. A. Burton, Cobourg, Ont. |
| 3. Lewis, Adolphus, Ottawa, Ont. | 35. Kemp, Venie E., Osgoode Station, Ont. |
| 4. Gillespie, Kathleen M., Ottawa, Ont. } equal. | 36. Farrell, Yvonne, Ottawa, Ont. |
| Thompson, Bruce, Kingston, Ont. } | 37. Laporte, Jean, Montreal, Que. |
| 6. Cardill, Patrick James, Ottawa, Ont. | 38. Bartello, Francis, Toronto, Ont. } |
| 7. Otto, William E., Ottawa, Ont. } equal. | Hind, Lawrence J., Ottawa, Ont. } |
| Rowe, Clinton A., Ottawa, Ont. } | Trottier, Joseph E., Aylmer, Que. } |
| 9. Sharpe, Albert H., Toronto, Ont. | 41. Cherry, William R., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 10. Morrison, Cyril, Newmarket, Ont. | 42. Sabourin, Luke, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 11. Whitmore, Jeanne, Rochon, P.Q. | 43. Cameron, Lionel, Ottawa, Ont. } |
| 12. Snowden, Stewart Lewis, Dunrobin, Ont. | Gravelle, Marie Jeanne, Ottawa, Ont. } |
| 13. Logan, William Thomas, Ottawa, Ont. } equal. | 45. Keith, Grant B., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Monette, Donat, Hull, Que. } | 46. Byrne, Charles, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 15. Cherry, Thomas Allan, Ottawa, Ont. | 47. Trudel, Mercedes, Orleans, Ont. |
| 16. Monteau, Lillian C., Ottawa, Ont. | 48. Young, William Michael, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 17. Connelly, Joseph Russell, Ottawa, Ont. | 49. Johnson, Flossie, Arkona, Ont. |
| 18. Thomas, William John, Hull, Que. } equal. | 50. Horwith, George Drysdale, Ottawa, Ont. |
| Young, Erroll, Ottawa, Ont. } | 51. Caldwell, Charles C., Berwick, N.S. |
| 20. Lefrançois, Armand, Montreal, Que. } equal. | 52. O'Brien, John L. H., Ottawa, Ont. } |
| Leslie, Harold, Kingston, Ont. } | Redmond, William George, Ottawa, Ont. } |
| 22. Redmond, John Michael, Bowesville, Ont. | 54. Grant, Henri, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 23. DesRosiers, Hector, Montreal, Que. } equal. | 55. Hebert, Jacques, Ile aux Noix, Que. |
| Morris, Harold P., Ottawa, Ont. } | 56. Jackson, Edwin A., Kingston, Ont. } |
| 25. Douglas, Joseph, Lascelles, Que. | Paulin, Joseph A., Ottawa, Ont. } |
| 26. Dart, Robert Harry, Ottawa, Ont. } equal. | 58. Trudel, Lucien Joseph, Aylmer, Que. |
| Elford, Ross A., Humber Bay, Ont. } | 59. Gunby, Alva, Hamilton, Ont. |
| 28. Foster, Carson B., Ottawa, Ont. | 60. Goodfellow, Heber Pierce, Ottawa, Ont. } |
| 29. Wymbs, Adrian, Aylmer East, Que. | Walker, Herbert, Ottawa, Ont. } |
| 30. Kellett, John James, Haliburton, Ont. | 62. Lincoln, Lawrence S., St. John, N.B. |
| 31. Aimard, Henri, Charlemagne, Que. } equal. | 63. Whitmore, Elophe, Rochon, Que. |
| Whally, Howard John, Ottawa, Ont. } | |

(h) *Competitive Examination for positions in Subdivision B of the Third Division,
Inside Service, May, 1915.*

1. CLERKS.

IN ORDER OF MERIT.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Bouck, Estella, Brockville, Ont. | 7. Carleton, Gladys Evelyn, Ottawa, Ont. } |
| 2. Beer, Leonora, Ottawa, Ont. } | Telford, Jessie Margaret, Hamilton, Ont. } |
| 3. Knights, Stanley W., Bender, Sask. | 9. McCann, Lillian M., Ottawa, Ont. } |
| 4. Botterel, Edith A., Woodroffe, Ont. | Spottiswood, Etta, Ottawa, Ont. } |
| 5. Girardin, Irene, Brockville, Ont. | |
| 6. Orr, L. Doris, Ottawa, Ont. | |

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- | | |
|---|---|
| 11. Bompas, Harold O., Ottawa, Ont. | 22. Campbell, Louis H., Charlottetown, P.E.I. |
| 12. Boyle, George Andrew, Ottawa, Ont. | 23. Lewis, Adolphus, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 13. Doctor, Hyman, Ottawa, Ont. | 24. Smith, George Stephen, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 14. Shuttleworth, David J., Ottawa, Ont. | 25. Cross, Herbert, Huxley, Alta. |
| 15. Cote, Avila, Pierreville, Que. } equal. | 26. Armstrong, James Herbert, Ottawa, Ont. |
| McKeown, John, Ottawa, Ont. } | 27. O'Reilly, Charles A., Brockville, Ont. |
| 17. Spence, William C., Ottawa, Ont. | 28. Mullin, Arthur Charles, Ottawa, Ont. |
| | 29. McCormick, John, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 18. Feinberg, David H. J., Peter- } equal. | 30. Lemay, Hector, Ottawa, Ont. |
| borough, Ont. } | 31. Kidd, Roland N., Lakefield, Ont. |
| Ratier, Ovila, Ste. Anne de } | 32. Elford, Ross A., Humber Bay, Ont. |
| Sorel, Que. } | 33. O'Hagan, James H. H., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 20. Airey, Robert G., Ottawa, Ont. | 34. Marchessault, Marc, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 21. Jones, Frank, Kingston, Ont. | 35. McDonald, Thomas D., Ottawa, Ont. |

2. STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPEWRITERS.

IN ORDER OF MERIT.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Siddall, Vessie A., Ottawa, Ont. ¹ | 14. McKinnon, Laura A., Ottawa, Ont. } equal. |
| 2. Imrie, Margaret Ruby, Westmount, Que. ¹ | Waldron, Thomas S., Ottawa, Ont. } |
| 3. MacCormac, Anna, Ottawa, Ont. ¹ | 16. Grist, Nora, Victoria, B.C. |
| 4. Moulds, Edna Grace, Ottawa, Ont. ¹ | 17. Henry, Helen L., Ottawa, Ont. ² |
| 5. McCann, Kathleen, Perth, Ont. ¹ | 18. Goode, Annie Hazel, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 6. Davison, Katie H., Ottawa, Ont. ¹ | 19. Lavoie, Marie Antoinette, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 7. Daley, Anna G., Ottawa, Ont. ¹ | 20. Mehagan, A. Marie, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 8. Boreham, Alice E., Ottawa, Ont. ¹ | 21. Clarke, Edna, Millerton, N.B. } |
| 9. Caron, Marie Edwina, Quebec, Que. ¹ | Ridley, Hilda, Toronto, Ont. } |
| 10. Coombs, Hazel, Digby, N.S. | Wynne, Laura A., Chatham, Ont. } |
| 11. Barnes, Flora A., Ottawa, Ont. | 24. Davis, Hazel O., St. Thomas, Ont. |
| 12. Cook, Florence Margaret, Ottawa, Ont. | 25. McElroy, Mae G., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 13. Girardin, Blanche, Brockville, Ont. | 26. Thorburn, Gladys O., Halifax, N.S. |
| | 27. Desjardins, Henri Paul, Ottawa, Ont. |

¹ Also successful as clerks.² Subsequently disqualified; over age.

(i) *Supplementary Examination in Arithmetic, History and Geography, for successful candidates at previous examinations for Stenographers and Typewriters, May, 1915.*

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

Barry, Edna Pearl.	Kenny, Thomas W.
Busby, Bertha A.	Langdon, Lilya.
Cross, Sadie M.	Lesperence, Eva.
Delahey, Emma L.	McKechnie, Edna.
Denison, Olive E.	Scharfe, A. Elizabeth.

(j) *Competitive Examination for positions in Subdivision B of the Second Division, Inside Service, May, 1915.*

IN ORDER OF MERIT.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Code, Lawrence, Ottawa, Ont. | 20. Deslauriers, William A., Vankleek } equal. |
| 2. Cohoon, Carl William, Ottawa, Ont. | Hill, Ont. } |
| 3. Stephens, Harold T., Winnifred, Alta. | Johnson, Percy Willard, Peter- } |
| 4. Atkinson, Christopher, Renfrew, Ont. | borough, Ont. } |
| 5. Hamlyn, Rupert Gladstone, Bowmanville, Ont. | 22. Compton, Joseph F., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 6. Troop, George Robert, Ottawa, Ont. | 23. Carter, Alfred Martin, Grand } |
| 7. House, Thomas Henry Cecil, Renfrew, Ont. | Vital, Man. } |
| 8. Cox, Arthur George, Ottawa, Ont. | Judge, Albert Edward, Odessa, } |
| 9. Pilon, J. Valens, Windsor, Ont. | Ont. } |
| 10. Hunt, Stanley Joseph, Ottawa, Ont. | 25. Worsley, Wilbert, Cameron, Ont. |
| 11. Burton, R. Stewart, Ottawa, Ont. | 26. Gunton, John Aberdeen, Toronto, Ont. |
| 12. Code, F. Leslie, Ottawa, Ont. | 27. Montgomery, Thomas R., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 13. Hill, Arthur M., Carleton Place, Ont. | 28. Patterson, Alfred James, Montreal, Que. |
| 14. Turner, Clyde E., St. Thomas, Ont. | 29. Deachman, John Stewart, Carleton Place, Ont. |
| 15. Wall, Jack J., Ottawa, Ont. | 30. Fitzgerald, Robert Rowan, Waterford, P.E.I. |
| 16. Bunker, George Norman, Toronto, } equal. | 31. Casselman, William Henry, Morrisburg, Ont. |
| Ont. } | 32. Killeen, Thomas L., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Eastcott, James C., Ottawa, Ont. } | 33. McClymont, Richard A., Ottawa, Ont. |
| 18. Turnbull, Walter James, Ottawa, Ont. | 34. Pratt, William James Ford, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 19. Kuhring, Paul Ludwig, Ottawa, Ont. | 35. Narraway, Charles A., Ottawa, Ont. |

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The following female candidates, having obtained standings equivalent to those of the successful male competitors, while there were no vacancies in the Second Division to which they could be appointed, were eligible for appointment to the Third Division:—

IN ORDER OF MERIT.

- | | | |
|---|----------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Cochrane, Lilyan L., Gananoque, Ont. | } equal. | 4. Keating, Nellie A., Ottawa, Ont. |
| Mackintosh, Margaret, Madoc, Ont. | | 5. Hood, Vera Emily, Ottawa, Ont. |
| 3. MacGregor, Annie K., Ottawa, Ont. | | 6. Story, Mary Ida E., Westboro, Ont. |
| | | 7. Enman, Tina McL., Ottawa, Ont. |

(k) *Non-competitive Examination for promotion to the Second Division, Inside Service, May, 1915.*

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

Allan, Albert Teskey, Secretary's Branch, Department of Inland Revenue.
 Brenot, Gaston, Money Order Branch, Post Office Department.
 Brown, Andrew William, Department of Customs.
 Byrne, John Joseph, Department of Insurance.
 Casey, William J. E., Fisheries Branch, Department of the Naval Service.
 Dougan, William, Inspection Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce.
 Durocher, Louis, Postal Stores Branch, Post Office Department.
 Edge, Vincent J., Correspondence Branch, Department of Marine.
 Graham, Stanley Duff, Money Order Branch, Post Office Department.
 Iveson, William Henry, Accountant's Branch, Post Office Department.
 McClymont, Percy John Ingles, Railway Lands Branch, Department of the Interior.
 McElroy, John T., Postal Stores Branch, Post Office Department.
 Odell, Russell Kenneth, Railway Lands Branch, Department of the Interior.
 Parish, Roswell Norman, Accountant's Branch, Post Office Department.
 Street, Lea Mary, Treasury Board, Department of Finance.
 Tapley, John A., Chief Engineer's Branch, Department of Public Works.
 Teevens, Lambert Parker, Secretary's Branch, Department of Inland Revenue.

(l) *Competitive Examination for entrance to the Royal Naval College, May, 1915.*

IN ORDER OF MERIT.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Bidwell, Roger Edward, Kingston, Ont. | 4. Houghton, Leonard W., Victoria, B.C. |
| 2. Slipp, Arthur H., Rothesay, N.B. | 5. Mackenzie, Kenneth A., Lakefield, Ont. |
| 3. Mainguy, Edmond R., Chemainus, B.C. | 6. Brett, Robert B., Toronto, Ont. |

TABLE No. 4.—Candidates whose appeals against the result of their examinations were sustained.

(a) NOVEMBER, 1914.

Qualifying Examination for the Outside Service.

At Winnipeg—
Falconer, William Campbell.

At Montreal—
Blondin, Augustin.

(b) MAY, 1915.

Competitive Examination for positions as stenographers and typewriters in Subdivision B of the Third Division, Inside Service.

4. Moulds, Edna Grace, Ottawa, Ont.

TABLE No. 5.—Number and percentage of successful candidates at the regular examinations.

Examination.	EXAMINED.			SUCCESSFUL.			PER CENT SUCCESSFUL.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
November, 1914.									
Preliminary			770			443			57
Qualifying			236			91			38
Third Division	119	181	330	51	24	75	41	13	23
May, 1915									
Preliminary.			795			694			76
Qualifying			291			131			45
Lower Grade	73	11	84	53	10	63	73	91	75
Third Division	136	264	400	28	34	62	21	13	16
Second Division	187	25	212	35	7	42	19	28	20
Promotion to Second Division	30	1	31	16	1	17	53	100	45
Naval Cadetships	8		8	6		6	75		75

NOTE.—It will be observed in connection with the Third and Second Division examinations that only sufficient candidates are declared successful to fill the vacancies in connection with which the examinations are held. It may thus happen that candidates who have obtained the prescribed percentages are not declared successful.

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TABLE No. 6.—Examiners who prepared the questions and valued the answers at the examinations.

REGULAR EXAMINATIONS.

(a) *Preliminary Examinations for the Outside Service.*

Alexander, Robert,	
Ottawa...	Writing (November). ²
Baril, J. R. A., B.A.,	
Civil Service Commission...	French Writing ¹ ; French Spelling (November). ¹
Bland, C. H., B.A.,	
Civil Service Commission...	English Writing. ¹
Clarke, T. E., B.A.,	
Ottawa...	Arithmetic (May).
Glashan, J. C., LL.D., F.R.S.C.,	
Ottawa...	Arithmetic (November).
Lajeunesse, J. A., O.M.I.,	
University of Ottawa...	French Spelling.
Spence, J. C., B.A.,	
Ottawa...	English Spelling (November); Writing (May). ¹
Stanton, W. J., O.M.I.,	
University of Ottawa...	English Spelling (May).

(b) *Qualifying Examinations for the Outside Service.*

Dauth, Rev. G., B.A.,	
Vice-Rector, Laval University (Mont'l).	French Writing, Copying Manuscripts and Composition.
Graham, W. A., B.A.,	
Ottawa...	English Writing and Copying Manuscripts.
Hood, Finlay,	
Ottawa...	Geography.
Jones, F. A., B.A.,	
Ottawa...	English Spelling.
Lanos, J. M., M. Lit.,	
Royal Military College...	French Spelling.
Norris, I. T., B.A.,	
Ottawa...	Arithmetic.
Stothers, R., B.A.,	
Ottawa...	History.
Sykes, W. J., M.A.,	
Ottawa...	English Composition.

(c) *Examination for positions in the Lower Grades of the Inside Service.*

Baril, J. R. A., B.A.,	
Civil Service Commission...	French Writing. ¹
Bland, C. H., B.A.,	
Civil Service Commission...	English Writing. ¹
Clarke, T. E., B.A.,	
Ottawa...	Arithmetic.
Lajeunesse, J. A., O.M.I.,	
University of Ottawa...	French Spelling.
Spence, J. C., B.A.,	
Ottawa...	Writing.
Stanton, W. J., O.M.I.,	
University of Ottawa...	English Spelling.

(d) *Competitive Examinations for positions in the Third Division of the Inside Service.*

Baril, J. R. A., B.A.,	
Civil Service Commission...	French Typewriting and Shorthand. ²
Blatch, G. L., B.A.,	
Ottawa...	Book-keeping.
Donaldson, William, B.A.,	
Ottawa...	Geography (November).

¹ Prepared questions only. ² Corrected answers only.

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(d) *Competitive Examinations for positions in the Third Division of the Inside Service—*
Concluded.

Dunbar, R. C., Ottawa	English Typewriting and Shorthand.
Graham, W. A., B.A., Ottawa	English Writing, Copying Manuscripts and Composition.
Jones, F. A., B.A., Ottawa	Arithmetic and English Spelling.
Lanos, J. M., M. Lit., Royal Military College	French Writing, Copying Manuscripts, Spell- ing and Composition.
Meldrum, A. E., Ottawa	Geography (May).
Putnam, J. H., D. Paed., Ottawa	History

(e) *Competitive Examination for positions in the Second Division of the Inside Service.*

Adams, F. D., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.G.S.A., F.R.S., McGill University	Geology.
Attwood, A. E., M.A., Ottawa	English Writing and Composition.
Baril, J. R. A., B.A., Civil Service Commission	French Typewriting and Shorthand. ²
Bensley, B. A., B.A., Ph.D., University of Toronto	Biology (Zoology).
Blatch, G. L., B.A., Ottawa	Book-keeping.
Bober, H. L., M.A., D.C.L., University of King's College	German.
Boyon, Rev. J., O.M.I., University of Ottawa	French Writing and Composition.
Caldwell, W., D.Sc., McGill University	General Philosophy.
Dauth, Rev. G., B.A., Vice-Rector, Laval University (Mont'l).	French and English, Chemistry.
Day, F. H., M.Sc., McGill University	Physics.
Derick, C. M., M.A., McGill University	Biology (Botany).
DeWitt, N., B.A., Ph.D., Victoria University	Latin.
Dunbar, R. C., Ottawa	English Typewriting and Shorthand.
Gosselin, Rev. A. E., M.A., Rector, Laval University (Quebec).	History, Scholastic Philosophy and French Literature.
Grant, W. L., M.A., Queen's University	Geography.
Jones, C. C., B.A., Ph.D., LL.D., University of New Brunswick	Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry.
Jones, F. A., B.A., Ottawa	English Spelling.
Keirstead, W. C., M.A., Ph.D., University of New Brunswick	Economics.
Lajeunesse, J. A., O.M.I., University of Ottawa	French Spelling.
Leacock, S. B., Ph.D., McGill University	Political Science.
Matheson, J., M.A., Queen's University	Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry.
Morin, J. L., M.A., McGill University	French and English.
Macdonald, J. F., M.A., Queen's University	English Literature.

¹ Prepared questions only.² Corrected answers only.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

(e) *Competitive Examination for positions in the Second Division of the Inside Service—*
Concluded.

McGoun, A., M.A., B.C.L., K.C., McGill University.. .. .	.. English and Civil Law.
Mackay, E., B.A., Ph.D., Dalhousie University.. .. .	.. Chemistry.
McLennan, J. C., B.A., Ph.D., University of Toronto.. .. .	.. Physics.
MacMechan, A., B.A., Ph.D., Dalhousie University.. .. .	.. English Literature.
Needler, G. H., B.A., Ph.D., University of Toronto.. .. .	.. German.
Parks, W. A., Ph.D., University of Toronto.. .. .	.. Geology.
Skelton, O. D., M.A., Ph.D., Queen's University.. .. .	.. Economics and Political Science.
Smith, A. D., M.A., LL.D., Mount Allison University.. .. .	.. Latin.
Walker, T. L., M.A., Ph.D., University of Toronto.. .. .	.. Geology. ²
Watson, John, M.A., LL.D., Queen's University.. .. .	.. General Philosophy.
Wrong, G. M., M.A., University of Toronto.. .. .	.. History.

(f) *Examination for entrance to the Royal Naval College.*

Allan, C. G., R.C.N., Royal Naval College.. .. .	.. Algebra; Geography.
Curry, A. D. M., Engr. Lt., R.C.N., Royal Naval College.. .. .	.. Drawing.
Hartley, B. S., B.A., R.N., Royal Naval College.. .. .	.. Arithmetic; English.
Hatcher, A. G., M.A., Royal Naval College.. .. .	.. Elementary Science.
Penny, J. J., B.A., Royal Naval College.. .. .	.. Latin; French; History.
Richardson, L. N., M.A., M.Sc., Royal Naval College.. .. .	.. English; Geometry.

SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS.

(a) *Competitive Examination for an Assistant Actuary in the Department of Insurance.*

Finlayson, G. D., Superintendent of Insurance.. .. .	.. Mathematics; English Composition; Letter- Writing.
Jones, F. A., B.A., Ottawa.. .. .	.. Spelling.

(b) *Competitive Examination for Translators on the Staff of the House of Commons.*

Dauth, Rev. G., B.A., Vice-Rector, Laval University (Mont'l).	
Morin, J. L., M.A., McGill University.. .. .	

(c) *Examinations for positions in the Lower Grades of the Inside Service.*

Baril, J. R. A., B.A., Civil Service Commission.. .. .	.. French Writing, Spelling and Arithmetic.
Bland, C. H., B.A., Civil Service Commission.. .. .	.. English Writing, Spelling and Arithmetic.

TABLE No. 7.—Examiners who acted as members of the Boards of Appeal.

(a) *Preliminary and Lower Grade Examinations.*

Baril, J. R. A., B.A., Civil Service Commission.. .. .	.. French Writing, Spelling and Arithmetic.
Bland, C. H., B.A., Civil Service Commission.. English Writing, Spelling and Arithmetic.

¹ Prepared questions only. ² Corrected answers only.

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(b) Qualifying Examinations.

Dauth, Rev. G., B.A., Vice-Rector, Laval University (Mont'l).	French Spelling.
Graham, W. A., B.A., Ottawa	English Spelling and Composition.
Jones, F. A., B.A., Ottawa	Arithmetic, English Writing and Copying Manuscripts.
Lanos, J. M., M.Lit., Royal Military College	French Writing, Copying Manuscripts and Composition.
Putman, J. H., D.Paed., Ottawa	History and Geography.

(c) Third Division Examinations.

Bengough, Thos., C.S.R., Toronto	Shorthand and Typewriting.
Dauth, Rev. G., B.A., Vice-Rector, Laval University (Mont'l).	French Writing, Copying Manuscripts, Spelling and Composition.
Hood, F., Ottawa	Arithmetic, Geography, English Writing and Copying Manuscripts.
Sykes, W. J., M.A., Ottawa	History, English Spelling and Composition.

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TABLE No. 8.—Examiners under whose supervision the different examinations were conducted.

Place of Examination.	Supervisor.
<i>(In alphabetical order).</i>	
Brandon, Man.	S. J. McKee, B.A., LL.D., Brandon College.
Brockville, Ont.....	Rev. H. H. Bedford-Jones, M.A.
Calgary, Alta.	E. W. Coffin, B.A., Ph. D., Principal, Normal School.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	S. N. Robertson, M.A., LL.D., Principal, Prince of Wales College and Normal School.
Edmonton, Alta.....	Rev. J. H. Riddell, D.D., Principal, Alberta College.
Fredericton, N.B....	J. A. Stiles, B.A.Sc., University of New Brunswick.
Halifax, N.S.....	Howard Murray, B.A., LL.D., Dalhousie University.
Hamilton, Ont.	R. A. Thompson, B.A., LL.D., Principal, Collegiate Institute.
Kingston, Ont.	J. F. Macdonald, M.A., Queen's University.
London, Ont.....	N. C. James, M.A., Ph.D., President, Western University.
Moncton, N. B.....	G. J. Oulton, Aberdeen High School.
Montreal, Que.....	N. E. Wheeler, McGill University. {Associate A. Dollo, Polytechnic School. {Examiners.
Moosejaw, Sask.....	J. W. Sifton, Superintendent of Schools.
N. B.	E. W. Rigby, Principal, Night School.
Nelson, B.C.....	E. C. Arthur, M.D.
North Bay, Ont...	P. W. Brown, Principal, High School.
Ottawa, Ont.....	C. H. Bland, B.A., Civil Service Commission. J. R. A. Baril, B.A., Civil Service Commission. S. J. Daley, Civil Service Commission.
Peterborough, Ont....	A. Mowat, B.A., Inspector of Schools.
Port Arthur, Ont.....	Rev. C. W. Hedley, M.A.
Prince George, B.C.	W. L. Hammond, Principal, High School.
Prince Rupert, B.C....	J. C. Brady, Principal, High School.
Quebec, Que.....	Rev. A. E. Gosselin, M.A., Rector, Laval University.
Regina, Sask.....	R. A. Wilson, M.A., Ph.D., Principal, Normal School.
Rimouski, Que.....	Rev. R. Ph. Sylvain, Principal, Rimouski Seminary.
Saskatoon, Sask.....	W. C. Murray, M.A., LL.D., President, University of Saskatchewan.
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont..	W. B. Race, B.A., Principal, High School.
Sherbrooke, Que.....	Rev. A. O. Gagnon, St. Charles Borromeo Seminary.
Sorel, Que.....	Rev. Father Ignace, Mont St. Bernard Academy.
Sydney, N.S.....	A. W. Woodill, Supervisor of Schools.
St. John, N.B.....	Very Rev. Archdeacon W. O. Raymond.
Toronto, Ont.....	James Brebner, B.A., Registrar, University of Toronto.
Vancouver, B.C.....	William Burns, B.A., Principal, Normal School.
Victoria, B.C.....	Rev. J. Campbell, M.A.
Windsor, Ont.	F. P. Gavin, B.A., Principal, Collegiate Institute.
Winnipeg, Man.	W. J. Spence, B.A., Registrar, University of Manitoba.
Yarmouth, N.S.	W. F. Kempton, Principal, Yarmouth Academy.

TABLE No. 9.—Competitions for special positions held by the Commission.

Competition number.	Date of advertisement.	Nature of position.	Department.	No. of vacancies.	No. of candidates.	Successful competitors.
	1914					
227	Sept. 11	Technical clerk.	Interior (Land Patents Branch)	1	26	W. K. Thompson, Toronto, Ont.
228	" 11	Assistant, male	Insurance (Actuarial Branch)	1	2	O. E. Sharpe, Toronto, Ont.
229	Oct. 2	Junior geologist	Mines (Geological Survey Branch)	1	2	Albert Orion Hays, Ottawa, Ont.
230	" 2	Asst. dry plate photographer	Mines (Geological Survey Branch)	1	16	Mabel G. Brown, Ottawa, Ont.
231	" 23	Asst. chemist	Agriculture (Experimental Farms Branch)	2	12	L. A. Browne, Montreal, Que.
232	" 23	Translator	House of Commons	4	42	J. T. Kelliher, Ottawa, Ont. Jules Tremblay, Ottawa, Ont. Paul C. Quinet, Outremont P.Q. Louis J. Chagnon, Ottawa, Ont. Alex E. MacRae, Kingston, Ont. J. G. DesRivieres, Ottawa, Ont. F. W. Hewitt, Toronto, Ont.
233	" 30	Patent examiner	Agriculture	1	7	L. L. Bolton, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
234	Nov. 6	Draughtsman	Militia and Defence	2	39	G. J. A. Buisson, Ottawa, Ont. Jessie V. Connor, Ottawa, Ont.
235	" 13	Mining engineer	Mines (Statistical Div. Mines Br.)	2	12	J. D. Armstrong, Ottawa, Ont. H. J. Bedard, Port Lambton, Ont. R. B. Blair, Edinburgh, Scotland. S. J. Murphy, Montreal, Que. V. F. Murray, Edmonton, Alta. H. L. Seymour, Red Deer, Alta.
236	" 13	Female clerk	Mines	1	1	John Allan, Montreal, Que.
237	" 13	Technical clerk	Interior (Topographical Surveys Br.)	6	122	W. F. Ball, Jasper, Alta. Jean C. Dessaint, Hull, Que.
238	" 20	Draughtsman	Post Office (Rural Mail Delivery Branch)	1	54	A. G. Douglas, St. Lambert, Que.
239	" 20	Keeper of Records	Mines (Draughting Division (Geological Survey Branch))	1	36	
240	" 27	Technical clerk.	Interior (Water Power Branch)	1	44	
241	Feb. 12	Asst. Wet Plate photographer and zinc printer.	Mines (Geological Survey Branch)	1	3	L. Y. Clarke, Ottawa, Ont.
242	" 12	Clay technologist	Mines (Mines Branch)	1	6	Norman B. Davis, Kingston, Ont.
243	" 19	Draughtsman	Naval Service (Hydrographic Survey Branch)	1	41	W. L. Andrew, Ottawa, Ont.

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244	"	19	Clerk	Naval Service (Radiotelegraph Br.)	1	34	Donald Manson, Sarnia, Ont.
245	April	15	Male clerk	Marine (Chief Engineer's Branch)	1	39	No selection yet made.
246	"	15	Temporary asst. botanist	Mines (Geological Survey Branch)	1	2	Harold St. John.
247	"	23	Assistant chemist	Agriculture (Experimental Farms Branch)	1	14	No selection made.
248	May	7	Patent examiner	Agriculture	1	16	E. W. Savage, Napan, Ont.
249	"	7	Temporary clerk to assist the Secretary of the Geographic Board	Interior	1	23	Robert Douglas, Toronto, Ont.
250	"	14	Map compiler and draughtsman	Mines (Geological Survey Branch)	1	32	Joseph Edouard Paquet, Montreal, Que.
251	"	14	Assistant chemist	Mines (Mines Branch)	1	3	R. T. Edworthy, Ottawa, Ont.
252	"	14	Asst. mining engineer	Mines (Mines Branch)	1	5	C. S. Patsons, Ottawa, Ont.
253	"	21	Museum assistant and collector of minerals	Mines (Geological Survey Branch)	1	3	Allan T. McKinnon, Ottawa, Ont.
254	June	11	Junior geologist	Mines (Geological Survey Branch)	1	2	E. Lester Bruce, Ottawa, Ont.
255	"	18	Clerk	Agriculture (Seed Commission's Branch)	1	9	Harold B. Sifton, Chatham, Ont.
256	July	9	Technical clerk	Interior (Topographical Survey Branch)	1	18	J. N. Carmichael, Ottawa, Ont.
257	Aug.	25	Two assistant chemists	Agriculture (Experimental Farms Branch)	2	10	A. M. Wynne, Toronto, Ont. D. S. Cole, Ottawa, Ont.

* Declined Appointment.

Table No. 10.- Permanent appointments made by the Commission to positions in the Lower Grade

(A) Selected from the general list of successful candidates.

Name.	Age.	Salary.	Position.	Residence When Appointed.	Date of certificate.	Department.
Nadeau, Joseph A.	22	500	Sorter	Ottawa, Ont	April 1, 1915	Post Office
Otto, William E.	18	500	"	"	July 5, 1915	"

(B) Nominated by the department and qualified by special examination.

Ackland, William A	18	500	Packer	Ottawa, Ont	Nov. 5, 1914	Agriculture.
Boydén, Grant R	18	500	Sorter	"	Oct. 1, 1914	Post Office.
Baron, Joseph H	37	500	Messenger	"	Nov. 6, 1914	Inland Revenue.
Curren, Margaret	19	500	Sorter	Rockingham, N.S.	Oct. 1, 1914	Post Office.
Casgrain, Cecile E	26	500	"	Ottawa, Ont	Jan. 1, 1915	"
Cuthbert, Thomas H.	18	500	"	Lindsay, Ont	" 26, 1915	Militia and Defence.
Charleton, Alfred D	16	500	Messenger	Ottawa, Ont	Feb. 10, 1915	Customs.
Cousineau, Marie A. L.	20	500	Sorter	Ottawa, Ont	May 5, 1915	Post Office.
Chapman, Lenore L.	20	500	Sorter	Gatineau Point, P.Q.	July 1, 1915	Post Office.
Durham, Mary E	22	500	Sorter	"	Oct. 1, 1914	"
Dubois, Joseph C. O	50	500	Messenger	"	" 1, 1914	"
Davey, Horace L.	16	500	"	"	June 28, 1915	Public Works.
Ethier, Joseph P.	42	500	Messenger	"	April 1, 1915	Inland Revenue.
Forsyth, Kenneth C	18	500	Sorter	"	Jan. 1, 1915	Post Office.
Fanning, Robert W	29	500	Messenger	"	May 1, 1915	"
Gauthier, Hector D	21	500	Sorter	Montreal, P.Q.	Nov. 1, 1914	"
George, Thomas J	51	500	Messenger.	Pigeonville, Ont	May 19, 1915	"
George, Michael H	21	500	Packer	Ottawa, Ont	July 1, 1915	"
Grant, Henri	25	500	Messenger	"	" 14, 1915	Public Works.
Jones, Oneto A. L.	18	500	Sorter	"	Oct. 1, 1914	Post Office
Johnson, Arthur B	17	500	Messenger	"	Feb. 28, 1914	Customs.
Lafontaine, Alma	25	500	Sorter	"	Oct. 1, 1914	Post Office.
Lacher, Eva	20	500	"	"	" 16, 1914	"
Lamerre, Francois	18	500	Packer	Aylmer, P.Q.	Dec. 11, 1914	"
Lemieux, Eileen R	19	500	Sorter	Ottawa, Ont	Jan. 1, 1915	Interior.
Labelle, Joseph.	31	500	Messenger	"	April 1, 1915	Secretary of State.
Lapante, A. E. (Alma)	32	500	Sorter	Quebec, P.Q.	" 28, 1915	Post Office.

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Lawrence, Raymond E.	16	500	Messenger	Ottawa, Ont.	July	7, 1913	Customs.
Milton, Alice M.	28	500	Sorter	"	Oct.	1, 1914	Post Office.
Malette, George J.	18	500	Messenger	"	Jan.	1, 1915	Interior.
Mann, Ormond M.	18	500	Sorter	"	Mar.	3, 1915	Customs.
Morin, Joseph C.	34	500	Packer and sorter	Aylmer, P.Q.	April	21, 1915	Post Office.
Morganthan, Henriette	29	500	Sorter	Ottawa, Ont.	July	7, 1915	"
McGuire, Mary A.	25	500	"	"	Oct.	1, 1914	"
McDarby, Mary L.	32	500	"	"	"	1, 1914	"
McCormick, Ada G.	21	500	"	"	Jan.	1, 1915	"
Nicholson, Arthur	36	500	Messenger	"	Feb.	4, 1915	Public Works.
Pratt, William J. F.	18	500	Sorter	North Gower, Ont.	Oct.	1, 1914	Post Office.
Pelletier, Antoine A.	18	500	Messenger	Ottawa, Ont.	Dec.	1, 1914	Railways and Canals.
Patterson, Thomas S.	24	500	Sorter	"	May	4, 1915	Customs.
Powers, Lawrence J.	18	500	Packer	"	June	7, 1915	Agriculture.
Rook, Minnie F.	21	500	Sorter	Prescott, Ont.	Sept.	1, 1914	Post Office.
Robb, Robert A.	37	500	Messenger	Ottawa, Ont.	"	4, 1914	Auditor General.
Saint-Louis, Marie P.	18	500	Sorter	"	Oct.	1, 1914	Post Office.
Spencer, Stanley S.	44	500	Messenger	"	Mar.	26, 1915	House of Commons.
Stewart, Harry	22	500	Packer	Vaughan, Ont.	April	1, 1915	Agriculture.
Tobin, Richard P.	29	500	Packer and sorter	Ottawa, Ont.	Feb.	25, 1915	Post Office.
Trumpour, Helen G.	18	500	Sorter	"	Aug.	6, 1915	"
Williams, Walter E.	24	500	Packer and sorter	"	Jan.	1, 1915	Labour.

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TABLE No. 11.—Permanent appointments made by the Commission to positions in the Third Division, as the result of open competitive examinations.

Name.	Age.	Salary.	Residence when appointed.	Date of certificate.	Department.
Adams, Eva M.....	26	500	Merrickville, Ont....	Oct. 20, 1914	Post Office.
Argue, Dorothy Ann....	22	600	Ottawa, Ont.....	Jan. 1, 1915	Agriculture.
Airey, Robert G.....	19	500	"	Jan. 4, 1915	Marine.
Armstrong, James H....	20	500	"	July 1, 1915	Naval Service.
Brown, Frederick P....	18	700	"	Jan. 1, 1915	Militia & Defence.
Burton, Robert S.....	18	600	Napan, Ont.....	" 1, 1915	Public Works.
Brown, James.....	24	500	Westboro. Ont.....	" 1, 1915	Post Office.
Buckels, Ethyl.....	25	500	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 13, 1915	Agriculture.
Beer, Leonora.....	19	700	"	June 12, 1915	Interior.
Boyle, George A.....	19	500	"	" 24, 1915	Post Office.
Botterell, Edith A.....	20	500	Woodroffe, Ont.....	July 1, 1915	Naval Service.
Cormier, Marguerite C.	33	500	Quebec, P.Q.....	Sept. 1, 1914	Interior.
Candin, Alexina.....	34	500	Ottawa, Ont.....	Oct. 1, 1914	Post Office.
Cross, Anne B.....	22	500	"	" 1, 1914	"
Cross, William J.....	24	500	"	Dec. 22, 1914	Interior.
Coulter, Allan B.....	18	500	Almonte, Ont.....	Jan. 1, 1915	Naval Service.
Clarke, Sarah C.....	23	500	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 1, 1915	"
Coughlan, Edith B.....	19	650	"	" 1, 1915	Secretary of State
Corrigan, Arthur E.....	26	500	Kingston, Ont.....	" 1, 1915	Post Office.
Cowie, Isabella.....	20	500	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 15, 1915	Marine & Fisheries
Clark, Margaret E.....	27	500	Smith's Falls, Ont..	" 19, 1915	Agriculture.
Cascadden, Mildred R..	22	500	St. Thomas, Ont....	Feb. 15, 1915	Public Works.
Cardill, Lena M.....	21	500	Ottawa, Ont.....	Mar. 8, 1915	"
Cathcart, Cecil E.....	19	500	"	" 18, 1915	Post Office.
Clifford, Thomas.....	19	650	Oak Point, N.B.....	" 20, 1915	Interior.
Connor, Amy.....	25	500	Ottawa, Ont.....	April 1, 1915	Justice.
Cameron, George V.....	18	600	"	" 1, 1915	Interior.
Cote, Avila.....	18	500	Pierreville, P.Q.....	June 25, 1915	External Affairs.
Cook, Florence M.....	18	500	Ottawa, Ont.....	July 1, 1915	Post Office.
Cross, Herbert.....	27	500	Hudley, Alta.....	July 15, 1915	"
Caron, Marie Edwina..	31	500	Nicolet, P.Q.....	Aug. 3, 1915	"
Dunham, Marguereta....	19	500	Ottawa, Ont.....	Sept. 1, 1914	Agriculture.
DuBroy, A. Russell.....	20	600	Richmond, Ont.....	Dec. 19, 1914	Post Office.
Dion, Ernestine.....	22	700	Ottawa, Ont.....	Jan. 1, 1915	"
Dudley, Cora V.....	18	650	"	" 1, 1915	Finance.
Davis, Lena May.....	18	500	Perth, Ont.....	" 1, 1915	Post Office.
Duggan, Joseph E.....	18	500	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 1, 1915	Secretary of State.
Demers, Osias.....	18	800	"	" 12, 1915	Agriculture.
Dunnet, Jean W.....	24	500	"	Feb. 2, 1915	Auditor General.
Donald, Mabel J.....	32	700	St. John, N.B.....	Mar. 22, 1915	Agriculture.
Devitt, Ernest A. A....	19	500	Ottawa, Ont.....	April 1, 1915	Interior.
Daley, Anna G.....	18	500	"	June 14, 1915	Militia & Defence.
Davison, Katie H.....	18	600	"	July 1, 1915	Post Office.
Desjardins, Henri P....	21	600	"	" 1, 1915	Agriculture.
Davis, Hazel O.....	32	500	St. Thomas, Ont.	" 1, 1915	Labour.
Elliott, Ella M.....	29	650	Kemptville, Ont....	Jan. 1, 1915	Agriculture.
Emond, Olivier.....	23	500	Quebec, P.Q.....	Mar. 23, 1915	Interior.
Fortin, Anne M. J.....	20	500	Trois-Saumons, P.Q.	May 12, 1915	Post Office.
Feinberg, David H. J....	18	500	Peterboro, Ont.....	July 16, 1915	Militia & Defence.
Grant, Mabel A.....	19	700	Ottawa, Ont.....	Jan. 1, 1915	Agriculture.
Goode, Annie H.....	20	500	"	July 1, 1915	Finance.
Hall, Clement A.....	32	800	Ottawa, Ont.....	Sept. 1, 1914	Trade & Comm.
Hall, Ralph E.....	18	600	"	Dec. 18, 1914	Post Office.
Hooper, Dorothy A.....	24	600	Kingston, Ont.....	Mar. 15, 1915	Agriculture.
Hogan, Laurence D.....	21	500	Hope River, P.E.I.	" 19, 1915	Interior.
Hartney, Marie A.....	21	700	Eganville, Ont.....	April 1, 1915	Agriculture.
Ingersoll, Clarissa.....	23	500	Ottawa, Ont.....	Oct. 1, 1914	Interior.
Ince, Robert A.....	20	650	"	June 15, 1915	"
Joyce, Michael.....	32	800	"	Jan. 1, 1915	Governor General's Secretary.
Joyce, Phyllis K.....	20	700	"	July 1, 1915	Commission of Conservation.
Jones, Frank.....	34	700	"	July 1, 1915	Naval Service
Killins, William J....	22	600	"	Jan. 1, 1915	Labour.
Kidd, Roland N.....	32	500	Lakefield, Ont.....	July 1, 1915	Post Office.
LeClair, James A.....	25	700	Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	Jan. 1, 1915	Interior.
Langdon, Edwin T.....	22	800	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 1, 1915	Finance.

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TABLE No. 11.—Permanent appointments made by the Commission to positions in the Third Division, as the result of open competitive examinations—*Concluded.*

Name.	Age.	Salary.	Residence when appointed.	Date of certificate.	Department.
Loyer, Joseph O. S. R.	23	500	"	Mar. 8, 1915	Interior.
Lewis, Adolphus	20	500	"	June 14, 1915	Militia & Defence.
Lemay, Joseph H.	21	650	"	July 1, 1915	Public Works.
Mortimer, Arvilla P.	18	500	"	Oct. 20, 1914	Post Office.
Mathewson, Herbert J.	20	500	Arnprior, Ont.	Jan. 1, 1915	"
Moule, William W.	22	500	Ottawa, Ont.	April 1, 1915	Naval Service.
Montgomery, Thomas R.	21	500	"	" 1, 1915	Post Office.
Moule, George H.	24	650	Westboro, Ont.	" 1, 1915	External Affairs.
Mullin, Arthur C.	19	500	Ottawa, Ont.	June 12, 1915	Post Office.
MacCormac, Anna C.	20	700	"	" 21, 1915	Interior.
Mehagan, Julia M.	29	500	"	July 1, 1915	Post Office.
McClymont, Richard A.	33	800	Ottawa, Ont.	Sept. 1, 1914	Interior.
McCue, Mary E.	20	500	Balderson, Ont.	Oct. 1, 1914	Railways & Canals.
McKay, Mary L.	21	500	Ottawa, Ont.	Jan. 1, 1915	Naval Service.
McKibbin, Reginald R.	18	700	Chelsea, P.Q.	" 1, 1915	Agriculture.
McLean, William L.	19	500	Ottawa, Ont.	" 1, 1915	Public Works.
McClennan, Clarice T.	28	500	Peterboro, Ont.	" 1, 1915	Finance.
McCartin, John J.	24	800	Ottawa, Ont.	Mar. 13, 1915	Justice.
McCann, James J.	19	500	"	" 18, 1915	Interior.
McCormick, John	21	500	Wolfe Island, Ont.	June 10, 1915	Post Office.
McCann, Kathleen	33	500	Perth, Ont.	" 11, 1915	Public Works.
McKeown, John	21	500	Ottawa, Ont.	" 17, 1915	Post Office.
McDonald, Thomas D.	18	500	Vankleek Hill, Ont.	" 30, 1915	"
McCann, Lillian M.	21	500	Ottawa, Ont.	Aug. 25, 1915	Mines.
Northrup, John D.	18	500	St. John N. B.	Mar. 11, 1915	Interior.
O'Grady, James H.	18	500	Ottawa, Ont.	Jan. 1, 1915	Post Office.
O'Dempsey, John A.	31	600	"	" 1, 1915	"
O'Connor, Mary E.	19	700	"	April 1, 1915	Inland Revenue.
O'Malley, Joseph R.	25	700	"	" 16, 1915	Marine.
O'Hagan, James H. H.	23	600	"	July 1, 1915	Militia & Defence.
Orr, Lillian D.	19	500	"	Aug. 23, 1915	Post Office.
Parmelee, Jessie	25	500	Ottawa, Ont.	Oct. 1, 1914	Auditor General.
Pelletier, Joseph P. L.	18	500	Westboro, Ont.	Jan. 1, 1915	Post Office.
Pelton, Beryl L.	19	500	Iroquois, Ont.	" 30, 1915	"
Payton, George W.	29	800	Wetaskiwin, Alta.	April 6, 1915	Interior.
Raynard, Kenneth S.	20	500	Fasket, N.S.	Oct. 15, 1914	Post Office.
Richards, Rachel E.	19	500	Hamilton, Ont.	Jan. 27, 1915	Agriculture.
Sauvage, Henri	21	500	Montreal, P.Q.	Sept. 15, 1914	Interior.
Summerlee, Mary A.	26	500	Ottawa, Ont.	Oct. 5, 1914	"
Seeber, Gladys M.	19	500	"	Dec. 30, 1914	Post Office.
Smythe, Alfred E.	20	600	"	Jan. 1, 1915	Interior.
Smith, George S.	24	500	"	June 9, 1915	Post Office.
Spence, William C.	21	500	"	" 9, 1915	Railways & Canals.
Slack, Gilbert R.	20	550	"	July 1, 1915	Militia & Defence.
Story, Mary I. E.	18	700	Westboro, Ont.	" 1, 1915	Justice.
Spottiswood, Etta	34	500	Ottawa, Ont.	" 23, 1915	Post Office.
Thompson, Mabel B.	25	800	Sussex, N.B.	Oct. 15, 1914	Marine & Fisheries.
Thorburn, Naomi E.	21	500	Halifax, N.S.	" 26, 1914	Public Works.
Tubman, Russell F.	20	700	Ashton, Ont.	Jan. 1, 1915	Post Office.
Turnbull, Walter J.	18	500	Ottawa, Ont.	" 25, 1915	"
Tracey, Kenneth L.	21	500	Beachburg, Ont.	April 1, 1915	Naval Service.
Tremblay, Juliette	24	600	St. Roch des Aulnaies, P.Q.	" 1, 1915	Inland Revenue.
Telford, Jessie M.	22	500	Hamilton, Ont.	Aug. 26, 1915	Post Office.
Vechsler, Harry	23	600	Ottawa, Ont.	Dec. 21, 1914	Post Office.
Watterson, Florence M. G.	28	500	"	Oct. 1, 1914	Public Works.
Walker, Charles E.	31	500	Windsor, Ont.	Mar. 11, 1915	Post Office.
West, Gordon O.	19	500	Ottawa, Ont.	April 1, 1915	"
Weegar, Gertrude M.	20	700	Maxville, Ont.	" 1, 1915	Agriculture.
Yetts, Charles N.	21	700	Ottawa, Ont.	Jan. 14, 1915	Finance.
Young, Anna J.	22	750	"	April 1, 1915	Com. of Conserv.

TABLE No. 12.—Permanent appointments made by the Commission to positions in the Second Division, as the result of open competitive examinations.

Name.	Age.	Salary.	Residence when appointed.	Date of certificate.	Department.
		\$			
Atkinson, Christopher	23	1,000	Renfrew, Ont.	July 7, 1915	Naval Service.
Bird, Grant L.	19	800	Bellefleur, Ont.	Sept. 13, 1914	Auditor General.
Bolton, Frank R.	22	800	Wentworth, Ont.	Oct. 1, 1914	Labour.
Burton, Robert S.	19	800	Ottawa, Ont.	June 28, 1915	Marine.
Corrigall, Hugh W.	24	800	River Deschamps, P.Q.	Oct. 1, 1914	Customs.
Clarkin, Leo P.	18	800	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	" 5, 1914	Post Office.
Compton, Joseph F.	23	900	Ottawa, Ont.	June 19, 1915	Labour.
Code, Lawrence	18	1,300	"	July 1, 1915	Finance.
Code, Francis L.	18	800	"	Aug. 1, 1915	"
Fortune, Herbert J.	19	800	"	Oct. 1, 1914	Post Office.
Fawcett, Herbert G.	24	800	Bridleford, Ont.	Feb. 8, 1915	Agriculture.
Guevremont, Louis J. H.	22	800	Sherbrooke, P.Q.	Jan. 1, 1915	Customs.
Hall, David W.	18	800	Ottawa, Ont.	Oct. 1, 1914	"
Hickson, John G.	20	800	"	Jan. 1, 1915	"
Hamlyn, Rupert G.	27	800	Bowmanville, Ont.	July 6, 1915	Auditor General.
House, Thomas H. C. S.	27	800	Renfrew, Ont.	" 7, 1915	Naval Service.
Hill, Arthur M.	18	800	Charlton Place, Ont.	Aug. 3, 1915	Privy Council.
Miller, William	20	800	Ottawa, Ont.	Oct. 1, 1914	Customs.
Macdonald, James S.	18	800	Sherbrooke, N.S.	" 1, 1914	"
Murray, John D.	24	800	Earlton Village, N.S.	Jan. 1, 1915	Finance.
Montgomery, Thomas R.	21	800	Ottawa, Ont.	July 21, 1915	House of Commons.
McLachlan, Gerald F.	22	800	"	Oct. 1, 1914	"
McCluskey, Percy	21	800	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Jan. 1, 1915	"
McGee, John J.	25	800	Ottawa, Ont.	June 19, 1915	Marine.
McClymont, Richard A.	34	1,000	"	July 1, 1915	Interior.
Naraway, Charles A.	25	1,000	"	July 1, 1915	Public Works.
Orlvy, Charles	20	800	"	Oct. 1, 1914	Customs.
Ogilvie, Thomas H.	23	800	"	April 1, 1915	Indian Affairs.
Phelan, Basil	18	800	Parkhill, Ont.	Oct. 1, 1914	Agriculture.
Procter, Richard C.	23	800	Bellefleur, Ont.	Nov. 23, 1914	Naval Service.
Ranson, Cecil A.	20	800	Lindsay, Ont.	Dec. 1, 1914	Insurance.
Strutt, Wilbert F.	19	800	Ottawa, Ont.	Oct. 1, 1914	Customs.
Schofield, Clive A.	28	800	Kingsville, Ont.	" 5, 1914	Public Works.
Stewart, Irvine E.	21	800	Toronto, Ont.	" 15, 1914	"
St. Louis, Alphonse E.	24	950	Ottawa, Ont.	Jan. 1, 1915	Indian Affairs.
Stephens, Harold F.	27	1,200	Winnifred, Alta.	July 22, 1915	Agriculture.
Trottier, Francis X.	30	800	Ottawa, Ont.	Oct. 1, 1914	Customs.
Turnbull, Walter J.	18	800	Ottawa, Ont.	July 1, 1915	Post Office.
Thorburn, Duncan L.	21	800	Lindsay, Ont.	July 9, 1915	Public Works.
Turner, Clyde E.	24	1,000	St. Thomas, Ont.	" 21, 1915	"

TABLE No. 13.—Permanent appointments to special positions made by the Commission as the result of open competitions.

Name.	Age.	Position.	Rank.	Date of certificate.	Salary.	Residence when appointed.	Department.
Burison, Gavin J. A.	29	Mining engineer	IIA.	Feb. 15, 1915	1,600	Ottawa, Ont.	Mines.
Bolton, Laurence L.	33	Mining engineer	IIA.	Aug. 1, 1915	1,600	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	"
Bruce, Alexander L.	31	Junior geologist	IIA.	" 16, 1915	1,600	Ottawa, Ont.	"
Campbell, David H.	28	Technical clerk	IIIB.	Oct. 1, 1914	1,200	Rodney, Ont.	Interior
Channon, Louis J.	25	Translator	IIA.	Jan. 22, 1915	1,600	Ottawa, Ont.	House of Commons
Dunlop, Henry J.	22	Technical clerk	IIIB.	Oct. 1, 1914	1,200	Ottawa, Ont.	Interior.
Doxsee, William W.	27	"	IIIB.	" 1, 1914	1,200	Peterboro, Ont.	"
Dessaint, Jean C.	30	Keeper of records	IIIB.	Mar. 10, 1915	1,200	Hull, P. Q.	Mines.
Davis, Norman B.	26	Clay technologist	IIA.	April 7, 1915	1,600	Kingston, Ont.	"
des Rivieres, James G.	24	Draughtsman	IIIB.	Aug. 31, 1915	1,200	Ottawa, Ont.	Militia and Defence.
Ewen, Charles	32	Compiler and draughtsman	IIIB.	Oct. 13, 1914	1,300	"	Interior.
FitzGerald, Cyril C.	26	Technical clerk	IIIB.	" 1, 1914	1,200	"	"
Fraser, Alan	28	"	IIIB.	" 1, 1914	1,200	"	"
Griffiths, Charles G. S.	31	Clerk of accounts	IIIB.	Sept. 22, 1914	1,250	"	Mines.
Hawes, Joseph H.	28	Technical clerk	IIIB.	Oct. 1, 1914	1,200	Toronto, Ont.	Interior.
Hardy, Thomas W.	28	Assistant engineering chemist	IIA.	" 9, 1914	1,600	Halifax, N. S.	Mines.
Hayes, Albert O.	32	Junior geologist	IIA.	Nov. 9, 1914	1,600	Ottawa, Ont.	"
Hewitt, Francis W.	27	Draughtsman	IIIB.	Aug. 20, 1915	1,200	Toronto, Ont.	Militia and Defence.
Jeffrey, Grace H.	20	Technical clerk	IIIB.	Oct. 1, 1914	1,200	Ottawa, Ont.	Interior.
Kennedy, Gordon M.	26	Assistant chemist	IIIB.	Jan. 1, 1915	1,200	Toronto, Ont.	Agriculture.
Kühler, Joseph T.	25	Translator	IIA.	" 22, 1915	1,600	Ottawa, Ont.	House of Commons
MacRae, Alexander E.	27	Patent examiner	IIIB.	" 1, 1915	1,200	Avonmore, Ont.	Agriculture
Muir, George W.	24	Assistant to Dominion Animal Husbandman	IIIB.	Oct. 13, 1914	1,200	Howick, P. Q.	"
Manson, Donald	27	Accounts clerk	IIIB.	April 21, 1915	1,000	Sarnia, Ont.	Naval Service
Murray, Victor F.	27	Technical clerk	IIIB.	July 1, 1915	1,200	Edmonton, Alta.	Interior
Nicolls, Jasper H. H.	28	Assistant engineering chemist	IIA.	Nov. 3, 1914	1,600	Calgary, Alta.	Mines.
Parsons, Cecil S.	23	Assistant mining engineer	IIA.	July 22, 1915	1,600	Ottawa, Ont.	"
Paquet, Joseph E.	30	Map compiler and draughtsman	IIIB.	Aug. 30, 1915	1,200	Montreal, P. Q.	"
Sharpe, Orwell E.	23	Assistant in Actuarial Branch	IIIB.	Dec. 4, 1914	1,000	Toronto, Ont.	Insurance.
Seymour, Horace L.	33	Technical clerk	IIIB.	July 1, 1915	1,200	Aylmer, P. Q.	Interior
Savage, Ezra W.	23	Patent examiner	IIIB.	" 26, 1915	1,200	Navan, Ont.	Agriculture
Sifton, Harold B.	26	Clerk	IIIB.	Aug. 10, 1915	1,200	Cairngorm, Ont.	"
Thompson, Norman A.	28	Technical clerk	IIIB.	Jan. 1, 1915	1,200	Caticook, P. Q.	Interior.
Thompson, William K.	24	"	IIIB.	Jan. 1, 1915	1,200	Toronto, Ont.	"

TABLE No. 14.—Permanent appointments to special positions made by the Governor General in Council, on the receipt of a certificate of qualification from the Commission.

(A) After selection by open competition.

Name.	Rank.	Salary.	Date of certificate.	Date of Order-in-Council.	Residence when appointed.	Position.	Department.
Allan, Nichol T.	IIB.	\$ 1,300	Nov. 12, 1914	Dec. 7, 1914	Ottawa, Ont.	Technical clerk.	Interior.
Andrew, Walter L.	IIB.	1,200	April 1, 1915	May 20, 1915	"	Draughtsman.	Naval Service.
Brown, Mabel G.	IIB.	800	Dec 4, 1914	Jan. 4, 1915	"	Asst. dry plate photographer.	Mines.
Browne, Leslie A.	IIB.	1,300	Jan. 1, 1915	Feb. 8, 1915	Montreal, P. Q.	Assistant chemist.	Agriculture.
Connor, Jessie V.	IIB.	800	Dec 18, 1914	Feb. 23, 1915	Ottawa, Ont.	Clerk and stenographer.	Mines.
Douglas, Andrew G.	IIB.	1,300	May 12, 1915	June 10, 1915	St. Lambert, P. Q.	Technical clerk.	Interior.
Elworthy, Reginald T.	IIA.	1,600	July 31, 1915	Sept 17, 1915	Ottawa, Ont.	Assistant chemist . . .	Mines.
Field, Reginald H.	IIB.	1,200	Oct. 1, 1914	Oct. 24, 1914	Fort William, Ont.	Technical clerk.	Interior.
Knowles, Francis H. S.	IIA.	1,600	Sept. 14, 1914	Oct. 24, 1914	Oxford, England	Physical anthropologist.	Mines.
Lightfoot, David C.	IIB.	1,200	Nov. 4, 1914	Nov. 28, 1914	Ottawa, Ont.	Draughtsman.	Interior.
Mabee, Horace C.	IIA.	1,600	Sept. 22, 1914	Oct. 24, 1914	Ottawa, Ont.	Chemist . . .	Mines.
McKeever, Charles . . .	IIB.	1,200	Oct. 27, 1914	Nov. 21, 1914	"	Draughtsman	Interior.
McKinnon, Allan T.	IIB.	1,300	Aug. 18, 1915		"	Museum assistant and collector of minerals.	Mines.
Quimet, Paul G.	IIA.	1,600	Jan. 21, 1915		Outremont, P. Q.	Translator	House of Commons
Sternberg, Charles M.	IIB.	1,200	Oct. 9, 1914	Nov. 28, 1914	Ottawa, Ont.	Preparator in invertebrate palaeontology	Mines.
Tremblay, Jules	IIA.	1,600	Jan 21, 1915		Ottawa, Ont.	Translator	House of Commons

(B) After selection by the departments, without competition.

Adams, John	IIA.	1,800	Sept. 10, 1914	Oct. 17, 1914	Ottawa, Ont.	Asst. Dominion Botanist	Agriculture
Boucher, Antonio	IIB.	800	Oct. 1, 1914	Dec. 7, 1914	Ottawa, Ont.	Draughtsman.	Public Works
Bryenton, Earle A.	IIB.	1,000	Dec. 1, 1914	Jan. 4, 1915	Amherst, N.S.	Stenographer & typist.	Privy Council.
Brault, Joseph C. G.	IIA.	1,600	Jan 9, 1915	Feb. 8, 1915	Montreal, P. Q.	Draughtsman . . .	Public Works.
Benoit, Ralph A.	IB.	2,100	Mar. 23, 1915		Ottawa, Ont.	Translator.	Senate
Cameron, Thomas R.	IIB.	800	Sept 24, 1914	Oct. 24, 1914	Ottawa, Ont.	Filing and plan clerk	Public Works
Catellier, Charles L.	IIA.	1,800	Oct. 20, 1914	Nov. 21, 1914.	Grand Mere, P. Q.	Assistant secretary.	Inland Revenue.
Collier, Frederick C.	IIB.	1,300	April 1, 1915		Westmount, P. Q.	Assistant analyst	Inland Revenue.
Cook, Sidney J.	IIB.	1,300	" 1, 1915		Owen Sound, Ont.	"	"
Crichton, Gordon L.	IB.	2,100	April 12, 1915	May 20, 1915	Ottawa, Ont.	Chief draughtsman.	Naval Service.

Codette, Oscar.	IB.	2,100	May 1, 1915	June 28, 1915	Montreal, P.Q.	Legal officer.	Secretary of State.
Coots, Robert H.	IA.	3,700	June 10, 1915	June 19, 1915	Ottawa, Ont.	Dominion statistician	Trade and Commerce
Cooke, Charles A.	IIB.	1,300	July 11, 1915	July 30, 1915	"	Indian interpreter and translator...	Indian Affairs.
Drayton, Frank L.	IIB.	1,200	Sept. 10, 1914	Sept. 26, 1914	Ottawa, Ont.	Asst. for plant pathology and bacteriology...	Agriculture.
Davidson, Wilmot A.	IIB.	1,300	April 1, 1915	.....	Toronto, Ont.	Assistant analyst.	Inland Revenue
Fixter, John	IB.	2,100	Sept. 10, 1914	.....	Ottawa, Ont.	Asst. agriculturist.	Commission of Conservation.
Hill, James	IIB.	1,300	Oct. 1, 1914	Dec. 7, 1914	Ottawa, Ont.	Junior geologist	Mines.
Kirwan, Philip T.	IIB.	1,300	April 1, 1915	.....	"	Asst. analyst	Inland Revenue.
Lawler, James	IIB.	1,200	Jan. 7, 1915	Jan. 23, 1915	"	Clerk.	Interior.
Landry, Allain J.	IIB.	1,300	April 4, 1915	.....	Dorchester, N.B.	Asst. analyst	Inland Revenue.
Labiberte, Joseph A.	IIA.	1,600	" 23, 1915	June 1, 1915	Ottawa, Ont.	French translator	"
Lambe, Alfred B.	IB.	2,600	Aug. 20, 1915	.....	"	Asst. chief electrical engineer.	"
Malloch, Edmund S.	IIA.	1,600	Dec. 10, 1914	Jan. 23, 1915	Hamilton, Ont.	Asst. technical engineer	Mines.
Master, Oliver	IB.	2,100	Jan. 11, 1915	Mar. 9, 1915	Ottawa, Ont.	Assistant secretary	Commission of Conservation.
Mackey, John F.	IIB.	1,200	April 6, 1915	June 24, 1915	Toronto, Ont.	Assistant chemist	Agriculture.
Marcl, Albert	IIA.	1,600	" 12, 1915	.....	Quebec, P.Q.	Translator	House of Commons.
McCaftrey, Peter F.	IB.	2,200	Oct. 10, 1914	Sept. 18, 1914	Montreal, P.Q.	Auditor and accountant of penitentiaries.	Justice.
Nicholson, Ralph A. V.	IIB.	1,300	Dec. 4, 1914	Jan. 4, 1915	Ottawa, Ont.	Architectural draughtsman.	Agriculture.
Rutledge, Percy	IIB.	1,300	Nov. 1, 1914	Dec. 24, 1914	Woodroffe, Ont.	Clerk	Inland Revenue.
Stewart, Bryce M.	IIA.	1,800	Oct. 2, 1914	Oct. 24, 1914	Ottawa, Ont.	Clerk for research work in economics.	Labour.
Smytho, Peter L.	IIB.	1,300	May 10, 1915	.....	Montreal, P.Q.	Assistant accountant	Inland Revenue.
Taylor, George W.	IIA.	3,300	Oct. 23, 1914	Oct. 28, 1914	Ottawa, Ont.	Assistant deputy minister and secretary.	Inland Revenue.
Tackaberry, Stanley G.	IIB.	1,300	Dec. 14, 1914	Jan. 12, 1915	Toronto, Ont.	Assistant to mechanical engineer.	Public Works.
Uniacke, Robert F.	IB.	2,200	Sept. 24, 1914	Sept. 18, 1914	Ottawa, Ont.	Structural engineer of penitentiaries.	Justice.
Underwood, Edward J.	IIB.	800	April 1, 1915	May 10, 1915	"	Clerk.	Post Office.

TABLE No. 15.—Certificates of qualification issued by the Commission for temporary employment in the Lower Grades.

(A) From the general list of successful candidates.

Department.	Name.	Salary	Date of certificate.	Position.	Made permanent.	Department.
Trade and Commerce	Swettenham, Sydney S.	\$ 500	Mar. 23, 1915	Messenger.	.....

(B) Nominated by the departments and qualified by special examination.

Agriculture	Johnston, Oswald D	500	Oct. 1, 1914.	Packer		
	Gibson, Emily	500	Nov. 18, 1914	Sorter		
	Baker, Abram	500	Dec. 15, 1914	Messenger		
	Kingsland, Walter R.	500	" 30, 1914	"		
	Loughran, Harold W.	500	Jan. 24, 1915	Sorter		
	Mills, Edgar S.	500	April 21, 1915	Packer		
	Quinn, Harold.	500	May 25, 1915	"		
	Laverdure, Paul.	500	June 21, 1915	Messenger		
	Hudson, John	500	Dec. 16, 1914	"		
	Dupont, Joseph A.	500	April 22, 1915	"		
	Ferguson, Francis G.	500	Oct. 14, 1914	Packer and sorter		
	Branigan, Phoebe.	500	" 26, 1914	Sorter		
	Peelen, Kate.	500	" 27, 1914	"		
	Busby, Mabel	500	" 27, 1914	"		
	Roe, Martha	500	Nov. 3, 1914	"		
	McGill, Evelyn.	500	Jan. 4, 1915	"		
	Boast, Katherine F.	500	Oct. 23, 1914	Sorter		
	Scott, William	500	May 18, 1915	Messenger		
	Mace, Herbert	500	Dec. 22, 1914	"		
	Montreuil, Z. Antonio	500	Feb. 25, 1915	"		
	Lewis, M. Hyman	500	April 9, 1915	Sorter		
	Popham, Mrs. Martha	500	" 9, 1915	"		
	Raymond, Hazel.	500	" 9, 1915	"		
	Sauve, Isaura.	500	" 9, 1915	"		
	Vincent, Alma	500	" 9, 1915	"		
	Orton, Mabel.	500	" 10, 1915	"		
	Alarie, Yvonne	500	" 12, 1915	"		
	Lemieux, J. A.	500	" 12, 1915	"		
Indian Affairs.						
Inland Revenue						

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TABLE No. 16.—Persons assigned for temporary employment in the Third and Second Divisions under the provisions of Section 18 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908.

(A) THIRD DIVISION.

Department.	Name.	Date of certificate.	Re-employed.	Department.	Made permanent.	Department.	Salary.
Agriculture.	Weegar, Gertrude	Oct. 23, 1914			April 1, 1915	Agriculture	700
	Hartney, Marie A.	" 26, 1914			" 1, 1915	"	700
	Elliott, Ella M.	Nov. 11, 1914	April 1, 1915	Agriculture	Jan 1, 1915	"	650
	Mulvaugh, Laura J.	Dec. 28, 1914	" 1, 1915	"			
	O'Gorman, Elizabeth E.	" 28, 1914	" 1, 1915				
	Demers, Oslas	Jan. 12, 1915			Jan 12, 1915	Agriculture	800
	McGibbon, Kathryn F.	" 15, 1915					
	Ince, Robert A.	Feb. 24, 1915	April 1, 1915	Agriculture	June 15, 1915	Interior	650
	Girardin, Blanche	June 28, 1915	" 1, 1915	"			
	Shuttleworth, David.	" 16, 1915					
	Clark, Annie Edna.	Aug. 17, 1915					
Customs	Doctor, Hyman	June 11, 1915					
	Borcham, Alice E.	July 2, 1915					
	Elford, Ross A.	" 14, 1915					
Finance	Cathcart, Cecil E.	Dec. 28, 1914			Mar 15, 1915	Post Office	500
	Carleton, Gladys E.	June 19, 1915					
	Girardin, Irene	" 28, 1915					
	Hood, Vera E.	July 23, 1915					
Indian Affairs	Montgomery, Thomas R.	Mar. 8, 1915			April 1, 1915	Post Office	500
Inland Revenue	Fremblay, Juliette.	Oct. 27, 1914	April 1, 1915	Inland Revenue	April 1, 1915	Inland Revenue	500
	O'Connor, Mary E.	Feb. 13, 1915	" 1, 1915	"	" 1, 1915	"	700
Justice	Laplante, Alua	April 7, 1915			April 28, 1915	Post Office	500
Naval Service	Moule, W. W.	Jan. 16, 1915			April 1, 1915	Naval Service	500
	Tracey, Kenneth L.	" 20, 1915			" 1, 1915	"	500
	Rombough, May I.	Feb. 26, 1915					
	McCloskey, Wilfred J.	April 20, 1915	April 1, 1915	Naval Service			
	Ratier, Ovin	July 7, 1915					
	Knights, S. W.	" 13, 1915					

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Post Office	O'Gorman, Elizabeth E	Dec. 14, 1914	Dec. 28, 1914	Agriculture	Jan. 1, 1915	Public Works	500
	McLean, William L	" 17, 1914	"		Mar. 15, 1915	Agriculture	600
	Hooper, Dorothy	" 29, 1914					
	Tudhope, Robert	Jan. 4, 1915			April 1, 1915	Post Office	500
	West, Gordon O	Feb. 15, 1915			July 1, 1915	"	500
	Cook, Florence M	June 8, 1915					
	Coombs, Hazel	July 23, 1915					
Public Works	Fortin, Anne M. J	April 7, 1915			May 12, 1915	Post Office	500
	Stephens, Harold T	July 14, 1915	July 22, 1915	Agriculture	July 22, 1915	Agriculture	1,200
Railways and Canals	Richards, Rachel E.	Jan. 19, 1915			Jan. 27, 1915	Agriculture	500
Secretary of State	Lavoie, Marie A	Aug. 25, 1915					
Trade and Commerce	Frise, Wilbert H	Jan 8, 1915	April 1, 1915	Trade & Commerce			

(B) SECOND DIVISION.

Agriculture	Stephens, Harold T.	July 22, 1915			July 22, 1915	Agriculture	1,200
Auditor General	Cox, Arthur G	" 31, 1915					
	Casselman, William H.	" 13, 1915					
	Cohon, Carl W.	" 20, 1915					
Customs	Hickson, John G	Sept. 30, 1914			Jan 1, 1915	Customs	800
	McCausland, Percy	Oct. 3, 1914			" 1, 1915	"	800
	Guevremont, Louis J. H	" 6, 1914			" 1, 1915	"	800
	Eastcott, James C.	June 23, 1915					
	Deslauriers, William A	July 2, 1915			Aug 1, 1915	Customs	800
	Bunker, George N	" 2, 1915					
	Judge, Albert E.	" 3, 1915					
	Worsley, Wilbert	" 3, 1915					
	Patterson, Alfred J	" 6, 1915					
	Carter, Alfred M.	" 8, 1915					
	Code, F. Leslie	" 8, 1915					
	Peters, Douglas L	" 15, 1915					
	Wall, Jack J.	Aug. 28, 1915					
Insurance	Thorburn, Duncan L	Feb. 22, 1915			July 9, 1915	Public Works	800
Indian Affairs	Ogilvie, Thomas H	Mar. 9, 1915			April 1, 1915	Indian Affairs	800
Interior	Sanders, Joseph L.	May 3, 1915					
Naval Service	Peters, Douglas L	May 31, 1915	July 15, 1915	Customs			
Public Works	Troop, George R. F	July 26, 1915					

TABLE No. 17.—Certificates of qualification issued by the Commission for temporary employment in the Third and Second Divisions under the provisions of Section 23 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908, and Section 20 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1910.

(A) THIRD DIVISION.

Department.	Name.	Date of certificate.	Re-employed.	Department.	Made permanent.	Department.	Salary.
Agriculture	Kennedy, Merlin.	Sept. 30, 1914	April 1, 1915	Agriculture			
	Hoople, Edith A.	Oct. 1, 1914	" 1, 1915	"			
	Leslie, James E.	" 2, 1914	" 28, 1915	"			
	McMullen, Margaret M.	" 15, 1914	" 1, 1915	Agriculture			
	Tracer, Mabel H.	" 16, 1914	July 19, 1915	Insurance.			
	Dudley, Henrietta H.	" 21, 1914	April 1, 1915	Agriculture			
	Shields, Bertha.	" 22, 1914	" 1, 1915	"			
	Manion, May.	" 27, 1914	" 1, 1915	"			
	Gagne, Marguerite.	Nov. 7, 1914	" 1, 1915	"			
	Moore, Lucy E.	" 17, 1914	" 1, 1915	"			
	Garland, Frances G.	" 26, 1914	" 1, 1915	"			
	Argue, Dorothy A.	Dec. 2, 1914	April 1, 1915	Agriculture			
	McElhinney, Beryl G.	" 28, 1914	" 1, 1915	"			
	Barnes, Flora A.	Jan. 9, 1915	" 1, 1915	"			
	McKinnon, Laura A.	" 12, 1915	" 1, 1915	"			
	Wells, Laura M.	" 15, 1915	April 1, 1915	Agriculture			
	Lamieson, Margaret.	" 15, 1915	" 1, 1915	"			
	Marshall, Grace.	" 19, 1915	" 1, 1915	"			
	Clark, Doris A.	Feb. 1, 1915	" 1, 1915	"			
	Langford, Flora M.	" 9, 1915	" 1, 1915	"			
	Belanger, Charles E.	Mar. 1, 1915	" 1, 1915	"			
	Cunningham, Carrie	" 8, 1915	" 1, 1915	"			
	Armstrong, Elnor	" 15, 1915	" 1, 1915	"			
	Carmichael, Donald C.	" 30, 1915	" 1, 1915	"			
	Ort, Doris.	April 1, 1915					
	McGregor, Flora M.	" 1, 1915					
	Hardy, Eva.	" 1, 1915					
	McNab, Katie B.	" 6, 1915					
	McElroy, M. Gertrude	" 6, 1915					
	McQuarrie, Clifton H.	" 6, 1915					
	Russell, Lillian M.	" 9, 1915					
	MacCallum, Minnie R.	" 9, 1915					
	Alexander, Bessie E.	" 10, 1915					
	Gillies, Annie I.	" 19, 1915					
					Aug. 23, 1915	Post Office	5000

Auditor General	Loyce, Estella	May 1, 1915	July 1, 1915	Finance	500
	Pousaw, Laura B	" 3, 1915			
	McMunn, Anna	" 3, 1915			
	Jessup, Elizabeth	" 11, 1915			
	Todd, P. A. Stanley	" 26, 1915			
	Draper, Percy C	June 15, 1915			
	Earle, Winnifred	" 28, 1915			
	McMullen, Margaret M	" 28, 1915			
	Lawlor, Corinne	July 5, 1915			
	Kerrigan, Annie T	" 7, 1915			
	Link, Orville T	" 31, 1915			
	Mannix, Nora	Aug 16, 1915			
	Costello, Elsie	" 24, 1915			
	Giroux, Hector	" 31, 1915			
	Kearns, William F	April 1, 1915			
	Shearer, James D	" 6, 1915			
	Doonan, Jennie	" 19, 1915			
	Culbert, Edith M	May 3, 1915			
	O'Regan, Nora	" 18, 1915			
	Burland, George H	" 20, 1915			
	MacGregor, Annie K	" 25, 1915			
	Dalglish, Helen	July 6, 1915			
	Prosser, Stinson M	" 7, 1915			
	Clarke, John M. G	" 8, 1915			
	Pollock, Francis J	" 10, 1915			
	Smith, Mary E. S	" 12, 1915			
	Anderson, Alice W	Aug 23, 1915			
	Urquhart, Gordon B	Sept. 19, 1914			
Customs	Goode, Hazel	Sept. 28, 1914	April 1, 1915	Finance	
Finance	Johnson, Ethel A	April 3, 1915			
	Renaud, Agnes	" 3, 1915			
	Sherwood, Doris	" 3, 1915			
	Thomas, Beulah	" 3, 1915			
	Vogan, Charlotte H	" 3, 1915			
	D'Aoust, Imelda	" 6, 1915			
	Saunders, Hazel E	" 6, 1915			
	Gordon, Margaret	" 6, 1915			
	Gillies, Ida W	" 7, 1915			
	Flood, Alice M	" 8, 1915			
	Burgess, Melvin T	" 26, 1915			
	Fitzpatrick, Beryl	May 5, 1915			
	Smithson, Elizabeth H	" 6, 1915			
	McNabb, Atholl	" 10, 1915			
	King, Walter J	" 11, 1915			
	Dillon, Kathleen	June 1, 1915			
	Potts, Helen	" 7, 1915			
	Murray, Sara	" 14, 1915			

TABLE No. 17.—Certificates of qualification issued by the Commission for temporary employment in the Third and Second Divisions—*Continued.*

Department.	Name.	Date of certificate.	Re-employed.	Department.	Made permanent.	Department.	Salary.
Governor General's Secretary	Gamble, Dorothy R.	" 29, 1915					
	Howe, Rena.	" 29, 1915					
	McCoy, Hugh S.	Aug. 3, 1915					
	Lunny, Hugh	Nov. 30, 1914	April 1, 1915	Gov. General's Secretary.			
Interior	Bell, Lila M.	Dec. 10, 1914	April 1, 1915	Interior			
	Thomson, Harry A.	Mar. 1, 1915	" 1, 1915	"			
	Gillespie, Muriel	April 1, 1915					
	Bollard, Grace.	" 14, 1915					
	McClelland, Margaret J.	May 8, 1915					
	Urquhart, Henry A.	" 14, 1915					
	Copping, A. J. Gladys	" 19, 1915					
	McKinley, Jessie.	" 24, 1915					
	Carey, Violet S.	June 9, 1915					
	Crown, Elizabeth M.	" 17, 1915					
Insurance.	Burns, Lillian R.	Feb. 27, 1915	April 1, 1915	Insurance.			
	Dudley, Henrietta H.	July 19, 1915	July 19, 1915	Justice.			
Indian Affairs	McBride, Eul.	Mar. 29, 1915	April 1, 1915	Indian Affairs.			
	Moir, Helen.	April 1, 1915					
	Seed, Victorine A.	July 31, 1915					
Inland Revenue	Ducharme, Achille.	April 12, 1915					
	Arbique, Georgette.	" 12, 1915					
	Owens, Edith M.	" 16, 1915					
	Gravelle, Marie.	" 19, 1915	May 3, 1915	Post Office			
			Aug. 19, 1915	Justice.			
Justice	Dillon, Kathleen	" 21, 1915	June 1, 1915	Finance.			
	Johnston, Ruth	May 10, 1915					
	Story, Elva	Sept. 3, 1914	April 1, 1915	Justice.	July 1, 1915	Justice	700
	Bourdages, Linda	" 9, 1914					

Labour.	Hill, Emerson S.	Oct. 1, 1914	April 1, 1915	Justice.	July 1, 1915	Labour...	500
	Lavoie, Marie A.	" 22, 1914	Aug 25, 1915	Secretary of State.			
	Brady, W.	" 24, 1914					
	Wright, William J.	Nov. 9, 1914	April 1, 1915	Justice.			
	Waldron, Thomas S.	" 27, 1914	" 1, 1915	"			
	Dundas, Mrs. Minnie	Dec. 1, 1914	" 1, 1915	"			
	Henty, Helen L.	Jan. 11, 1915	July 2, 1915	Naval Service.			
	Forde, Hazel	Mar. 5, 1915					
	Lackey, Melvyle S.	April 10, 1915					
	Charlebois, Dulcie	" 19, 1915					
Marine and Fisheries.	Ahern, Anne M.	May 22, 1915			July 1, 1915	Labour...	500
	Helson, Frederick I.	" 28, 1915					
	Burns, Lillian R.	July 19, 1915					
	Gaul, Ellen C.	" 26, 1915					
	Draffin, Naomi	" 30, 1915					
	Gravelle, Marie	Aug 19, 1915					
	Davis, Hazel	July 1, 1915					
	O'Hara, Thomas E. L.	Sept. 26, 1914	April 12, 1915	Marine and Fisheries.			
	Barton, Mammie E.	Oct. 6, 1914					
	Lamb, Florence	Feb. 3, 1915	April 1, 1915	Marine and Fisheries.			
Militia and Defence.	Potvin, Leo J.	Sept. 14, 1914			Aug. 25, 1915	Mines	500
	Davis, Henry W.	" 14, 1914					
	Wiseman, Ronald V.	" 16, 1914					
	Milks, John W.	" 23, 1914					
	O'Chain, John E.	" 23, 1914					
	Colborne, Lorine B.	July 3, 1915					
	Douglas, Laura	" 29, 1915					
	Marshall, Grace	Oct. 5, 1914	Jan 19, 1915	Agriculture.			
	McGovern, Eva	" 6, 1914	April 1, 1915				
	McGann, Lillian	Nov. 9, 1914	" 1, 1915	Mines			
Naval Service.	Derners, Orlas	" 13, 1914	Jan. 12, 1915	Agriculture	Jan. 12, 1915	Agriculture	800
	Kearns, Neddie	" 20, 1914	April 1, 1915	Mines.			
	Godwin, Mabel W.	Dec. 15, 1914	" 1, 1915	"			
	Lee, Emma L. B.	Sept. 14, 1914					
	Irish, Kathleen M.	" 11, 1914					
	Mann, Mabel	" 15, 1914	" 1, 1915	Naval Service.			
	Maloney, Mary C.	" 15, 1914	" 1, 1915	"			
	O'Reilly, James H.	" 19, 1914	" 1, 1915	"			
	Blyth, Anna R.	" 21, 1914					
	Switzer, Agnes E.	" 24, 1914	" 1, 1915	Naval Service.			
Mines.	Walker, John	Oct. 8, 1914			Jan 1, 1915	Naval Service...	500
	McKay, Lillian	" 10, 1914					
	Conger, Pauline	" 16, 1914	April 1, 1915	Naval Service.			

TABLE No. 17. Certificates of qualification issued by the Commission for temporary employment in the Third and Second Divisions—*Continued.*

Department.	Name.	Date of certificate.	Re-employed.	Department.	Made permanent.	Department.	Salary.
	Godwin, Mabel W.	" 16, 1914	Dec. 15, 1914	Mines.			
	Dowling, Mary H.	" 19, 1914	April 1, 1915				
	Dubois, Gabrielle	" 19, 1914	" 1, 1915	Naval Service.			
	Clarke, Cordelia	" 26, 1914	" 1, 1915	"			
	Leader, Alice M.	" 26, 1914					500
	Parker, John	" 28, 1914			Jan 1, 1915	Naval Service	
	Maloney, William L.	" 29, 1914					
	Finlayson, Colin	" 29, 1914	April 1, 1915	Naval Service			
	Trevor, E. Malcolm	Nov. 12, 1914	" 1, 1915	"			
	Lanctot, Hugh	" 13, 1914	" 1, 1915	"			
	Coulter, Alan B.	" 16, 1914					
	Montgomery, Thomas R.	" 17, 1914	Mar. 8, 1915	Indian Affairs.	Jan 1, 1915	Naval Service.	500
	Armstrong, James H.	" 20, 1914	April 1, 1915	Naval Service	April 1, 1915	Post Office	500
	Enright, Katie	" 20, 1914	June 10, 1915	"	July 1, 1915	Naval Service	500
	Read, Ethel M.	Nov. 24, 1914					
	Parker, William S.	" 28, 1914	April 1, 1915	Naval Service			
	Gray, Isabella R.	Dec. 17, 1914	" 1, 1915	"			
	Murphy, Alice	Jan. 9, 1915	" 1, 1915	"			
	Reveler, Tottie E.	" 12, 1915	" 1, 1915	"			
	Jones, Francis	" 18, 1915	" 1, 1915	"			
	Fleming, Ella E.	" 18, 1915					
	Blyth, Mary A.	" 18, 1915					
	Delaney, Margaret.	" 18, 1915					
	Stretton, Hannah	" 18, 1915					
	Battle, Loretta	" 18, 1915					
	Mulligan, Florence	" 18, 1915					
	McDonell, Mrs. Oscar	" 18, 1915					
	McDonald, Marie L.	" 18, 1915					
	Frawley, Nora	" 13, 1915	April 1, 1915	Naval Service			
	Cairns, Margery	" 20, 1915					
	Lette, Julia J.	" 22, 1915	" 1, 1915	"			
	Rothwell, Lina G.	" 22, 1915					
	Lambkin, Irene P.	" 22, 1915	" 1, 1915	"			
	Doyon, Caroline.	" 22, 1915					

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Name	Date of Birth	Date of Appointment	Post Office	Salary	Remarks	Date of Termination	Post Office	Salary	Remarks
Clarkin, Josephine	25, 1915	"	Auditor General	19, 1915	"	July 1, 1915	Naval Service	500	
Doolan, Jennie	25, 1915	"	"	1, 1915	"				
Doucet, Marie Paule	25, 1915	"	"	1, 1915	"				
Ruttle, Sadye L.	27, 1915	"	"	1, 1915	"				
Tremblay, Heloise	30, 1915	"	"	1, 1915	"				
Chenier, Benoit	1, 1915	"	"	1, 1915	"				
Moxley, Ivy V.	5, 1915	"	"	1, 1915	"				
Locke, Bessie	10, 1915	"	"	1, 1915	"				
Foster, Ann Jane	22, 1915	"	"	1, 1915	"				
Gleason, Mary C.	25, 1915	"	"	1, 1915	"				
Roy, Suzanne	2, 1915	"	"	1, 1915	"				
Botterell, Edith	1, 1915	"	"	1, 1915	"				
Otter, Jennie	12, 1915	"	"	1, 1915	"				
Smith, Edward E.	6, 1915	"	"	1, 1915	"				
Blyth, Helen	15, 1915	"	"	1, 1915	"				
Jacob, Minnie A.	19, 1915	"	"	1, 1915	"				
Corkery, Stella	15, 1915	"	"	1, 1915	"				
MacArthur, Christina L.	22, 1915	"	"	1, 1915	"				
Tuffy, Madge	23, 1915	"	"	1, 1915	"				
Henry, Helen L.	2, 1915	"	"	1, 1915	"				
Ready, Eurette	6, 1915	"	"	1, 1915	"				
Laishley, James H.	7, 1915	"	"	1, 1915	"				
Keilty, Martina	15, 1915	"	"	1, 1915	"				
Anderson, Hugh M.	15, 1915	"	"	1, 1915	"				
LaRochelle, Marie	17, 1915	"	"	1, 1915	"				
Truman, Marion O.	19, 1915	"	"	1, 1915	"				
Cowan, Alvin B.	10, 1915	"	"	1, 1915	"				
Younger, Lloyd R.	12, 1915	"	"	1, 1915	"				
Morin, Stella	16, 1915	"	"	1, 1915	"				
Ste. Marie, Albert	23, 1915	"	"	1, 1915	"				
Gauthier, Louis J. L.	24, 1915	"	"	1, 1915	"				
Cooke, John C.	31, 1915	"	"	1, 1915	"				
O'Dempsey, John A.	Sept. 1, 1914	"	"	1, 1914	"				
Pelletier, Lionel	" 11, 1914	"	"	1, 1914	"				
Gravelle, Marie	" 17, 1914	"	"	1, 1914	"				
Bodley, Albert H.	" 18, 1914	"	"	1, 1914	"				
Cameron, Gordon	" 21, 1914	"	"	1, 1914	"				
Stata, Bernard H.	" 22, 1914	"	"	1, 1914	"				
Rowe, Clinton A.	" 22, 1914	"	"	1, 1914	"				
Dilworth, Nora	Oct. 10, 1914	"	"	1, 1914	"				
Jones, Jesse Clarence	" 14, 1914	"	"	1, 1914	"				
Burns, Myrtle M. P.	" 14, 1914	"	"	1, 1914	"				
Goodcarle, William E.	Nov. 28, 1914	"	"	1, 1914	"				
Audette, George A.	Dec. 7, 1914	"	"	1, 1914	"				
Reid, Ellen D.	" 18, 1914	"	"	1, 1914	"				
Coupal, Mrs. Berthe D.	Feb. 2, 1915	"	"	1, 1915	"				
Daley, W. P.	" 15, 1915	"	"	1, 1915	"				

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TABLE No. 17. Certificates of qualification issued by the Commission for temporary employment in the Third and Second Divisions—*Continued.*

Department.	Name.	Date of certificate.	Re-employed.	Department.	Made permanent.	Department.	Salary.
	Broome, Ernest	" 22, 1915	April 1, 1915	Post Office.			
	Rudd, Gordon C.	April 1, 1915					
	Wier, Lelia B.	" 1, 1915					
	Letourneau, R. J.	" 1, 1915					
	Zivian, Isaac	" 1, 1915					
	Fahcy, Mary E.	" 1, 1915					
	Minnock, Matthew J.	" 1, 1915					
	Dubreuil, Albert J.	" 9, 1915					
	Champron, Lionel	" 13, 1915					
	Gauvin, Gilles.	" 14, 1915					
	Laframboise, Rosalie.	" 16, 1915					
	Macarow, Philip D.	" 19, 1915					
	Stevenson, William R.	" 21, 1915					
	Smith, Basil F.	" 27, 1915					
	Chamberlin, Irene	" 30, 1915					
	Gravelle, Marie	May 3, 1915					
	Neely, Edna M.	" 3, 1915					
	Cross, John S.	" 7, 1915					
	Chapbell, Ruth	" 15, 1915					
	Kissick, Beryl	" 15, 1915					
	Faulkner, Cecile	" 17, 1915					
	Atkinson, Christopher J.	" 18, 1915					
	Johnson, Lawrence F.	" 18, 1915					
	Ross, Arthur	June 2, 1915					
	Vincent, Alma	" 19, 1915					
	McVeigh, John E.	July 2, 1915					
	Tierney, Elizabeth	" 6, 1915					
	Boydton, Lile	" 19, 1915					
	Groulx, Rose A.	" 20, 1915					
	Heaslip, Rutherford H.	" 20, 1915					
	Charlton, Philcas	" 27, 1915					
	Lefebvre, J. Marcel	" 28, 1915					
	Logan, James E.	" 29, 1915					
	McGovern, Eva	Aug. 3, 1915					
	Montgomery, John R.	" 3, 1915					
	Black, Byron E.	" 3, 1915					
	James, Carmel H.	" 3, 1915					
	Farquharson, Alex. C.	" 4, 1915					
		" 4, 1915					
					July 7, 1915	Naval Service	1,000

TABLE No. 17. Certificates of qualification issued by the Commission for temporary employment in the Third and Second Divisions *Concluded.*

Department	Name	Date of certificate.	Re-employed.	Department.	Made permanent.	Department	Salary
Naval Service	Bogue, Arthur H	April 6, 1915	Aug 11, 1915	Auditor General			
	Bogue, Arthur H	Oct. 9, 1914	April 1, 1915 April 6, 1915	Post Office, Naval Service.			
Public Works	Barnhart, Walter S	April 1, 1915	Aug 11, 1915	Auditor General.			
	Petrie, Edward	" 1, 1915					
Trade and Commerce	Nunnaway, Charles A	Oct. 22, 1914	April 1, 1917	Public Works	Yes	Public Works	1 000
	Skurre, John H	Mar. 9, 1917	April 1, 1917	Trade and Commerce			

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TABLE No. 18.—Certificates of qualification issued by the Commission for temporary employment in the Third and Second Divisions, under the provisions of Sections 23 and 33 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908.

(A) THIRD DIVISION.

Department.	Name.	Date of certificate.	Salary	Position.
Agriculture	McGrath, Roy C.	Oct. 21, 1914	\$ 800	Clerk.
		April 1, 1915.		
	Cote, F. A.	Dec. 1, 1914	800	Asst. Patent Examiner.
		April 1, 1915		
	Desjardins, Paul.	Mar. 2, 1915	600	Stenographer.
Auditor General.		April 1, 1915		
	Nathanson, Joseph	May 1, 1915	800	Clerk.
	Almond, Frank W.....	" 12, 1915	800	"
	Briggs, H. A.....	July 19, 1915	800	"
	Busby, Edith H..	April 1, 1915	600	Clerk.
	Ebel, John W.....	" 1, 1915	800	Asst. Accountant.
	Whittier, Albert R.	" 6, 1915	800	Clerk.
	Rankins, Thomas J...	May 19, 1915	600	"
External Affairs Finance.	Conley, Noble H.	" 28, 1915	800	"
	Moule, George H.	Dec. 15, 1914	650	Clerk.
	Langdon, Edwin T.....	Sept. 1, 1914	800	"
	Code, Lawrence	Oct. 21, 1914	800	"
Inland Revenue. Interior		April 1, 1915		
	Kirkwood, Wm. M.	July 20, 1915	700	"
	Chenier, Miss G. J.....	July 1, 1915	540	Stenographer.
	Boulet, Louis.....	April 22, 1915	800	Draughtsman.
Justice.	Courtemanche, Joseph H.	May 1, 1915	700	Clerk....
	Plouffe, Eugene	" 14, 1915	800	Draughtsman.
	Lackey, Melville S.....	June 16, 1915	650	Clerk.
	Audette, George A.....	July 1, 1915	800	"
Marine and Fisheries. Militia and Defence... Mines	Moodie, Kathleen.....	Aug. 23, 1915	700	Stenographer and typist.
	Gerow, William W.....	Nov. 11, 1914	700	"
	MacNeil, Janie.....	April 13, 1915	700	Stenographer.
	Marchesseault, Marc.	Oct. 25, 1914.	800	Clerk.
Post Office...		April 1, 1915		
	O'Brien, Nora E.	Mar. 19, 1915	800	"
		April 1, 1915		
	O'Farrell, Mary T.....	" 1, 1915	720	Cataloguer.
	Hartten, G.....	Oct. 1, 1914	800	Clerk.
	Underwood, Edward J..	" 2, 1914	800	"
Privy Council.....	Lewis, James M.	Dec. 17, 1914	800	"
		April 1, 1915.		
	Brown, Daniel W.	Dec. 23, 1914	800	Stenographer
Public Works.....		April 1, 1915.		
	McLaren, Robert I.	Nov. 23, 1914	800	Asst. in Heating, Plumbing, and Ventilation Office.
		April 1, 1915		
Trade and Commerce	Paul, Eugene	Nov. 10, 1914..	600	Census Clerk.

B SECOND DIVISION.

Agriculture.	MacRae, Alexander E...	Dec. 24, 1914	1,200	Patent Examiner.
	Graham, Charles W....	Mar. 4, 1915	1,200	Assistant Chemist.
Inland Revenue.		April 1, 1915.		
	Atkins, Eric W. M..	" 19, 1915	900	Assistant Agriculturist.
	McGregor, Rob Roy.	May 1, 1915	900	Clerk.
	Kirwan, Philip T.....	Oct. 15, 1914.	1,300	Assistant Analyst.
		April 1, 1915		
	Collier, Frederick C	Oct. 17, 1914	1,300	"
		April 1, 1915		
	Landry, Allain J.....	Oct. 19, 1914	1,300	"
		April 1, 1915		
	Cook, Sidney J.....	Oct. 19, 1914	1,300	"
		April 1, 1915		
	Davidson, William A.	Oct. 19, 1914	1,300	"
		April 1, 1915		
	Charland, Louis C..	Feb. 25, 1915	1,200	Clerk.
		April 1, 1915		

TABLE No. 18.—Certificates of qualification issued by the Commission for temporary employment in the Third and Second Divisions, under the provisions of Sections 23 and 33 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908—*Concluded.*

Department.	Name.	Date of Certificate.	Salary.	Position.
			\$	
Interior.....	Westman, Leroy E.....	Mar. 29, 1915	1,300	Assistant Analyst.
		April 1, 1915		
	Seymour, Horace L.	Jan. 30, 1915	1,200	Technical Clerk
		April 1, 1915.		
	Armstrong, John D.....	Jan. 30, 1915.	1,200	"
		April 1, 1915.		
	Murphy, Stephen J.....	Feb. 3, 1915.	1,200	"
		April 1, 1915.		
	Bedard, Henry J.....	Feb. 4, 1915.	1,200	"
		April 1, 1915.		
Militia and Defence....	Blair, Robert B.....	Feb. 9, 1915	1,200	"
		April 1, 1915.		
	Murray, Victor F.....	Feb. 12, 1915.	1,200	"
		April 1, 1915.		
	Jamieson, John S.....	" 1, 1915.	1,300	"
	Morrison, Joseph S....	" 14, 1915	1,200	Draughtsman.
	O'Hara, Walter F. .	May 14, 1915	1,200	Technical Clerk.
	Des Rivières, James G..	Feb. 22, 1915.	1,200	Draughtsman.
		April 1, 1915.		
	Hewitt, Francis W....	Mar. 1, 1915	1,200	"
Mines.....		April 1, 1915.		
	Bolton, Launcelot L.....	Mar. 1, 1915	1,300	Mining Engineer.
	Clarke, Leslie Y.....	April 19, 1915..	960	Wet Plate Photographer.
	St. John, Harold	May 25, 1915	1,200	Assistant Botanist
	Hennessey, Frank C.....	June 1, 1915	1,200	Clerk.
Naval Service.....	Andrew, Walter L.	Feb. 24, 1915	900	Draughtsman.
Privy Council	Guerin, Paul E.	April 1, 1915	1,300	Translator.
Public Works.....	Garry, Cecil J. E.....	July 20, 1915	1,300	Clerk.

TABLE No. 19.—Certificates of qualification for promotion issued by the Commission.

Department.	Name.	From.		To.		Date of certificate.
Agriculture....	Mace, T. Harry	Sub.-div.	B of 2nd Div.	Sub.-div.	A of 2nd Div	Sept. 12, 1914
	Young, James H.	"	B " 2nd "	"	A " 2nd "	Oct. 21, 1914
Auditor General...	Coffin, L. L.	"	B " 2nd "	"	A " 2nd "	June 7, 1915
	McLaughlin, Miss M. E.	"	B " 3rd "	"	A " 3rd "	" 7, 1915
Commission of Conservation	McLean, Miss M. C.	"	B " 3rd "	"	A " 3rd "	" 7, 1915
	Grange, Helen A.	"	B " 3rd "	"	A " 3rd "	April 26, 1915
Customs	MacDonald, John A.	"	B " 3rd "	"	A " 3rd "	" 26, 1915
	McDonald, Peter	"	B " 2nd "	"	A " 2nd "	Jan. 29, 1915
House of Commons..	Ritchie, Harold E.	"	B " 3 ^d "	"	A " 3rd "	May 6, 1915
	Brown, Andrew W.	"	A " 3 ^d "	"	B " 2nd "	June 19, 1915
Indian Affairs.	Roche, Charles P.	"	B " 2nd "	"	A " 2nd "	July 28, 1915
	Prentiss, George H.	"	B " 2nd "	"	A " 2nd "	" 28, 1915
Inland Revenue	Telford, Robert	"	A " 2nd "	"	B " 1st "	" 28, 1915
	King, Robert P.	"	B " 1st "	"	A " 1st "	Mar. 22, 1915
Insurance.....	Cameron, Douglas W.	"	B " 1st "	"	A " 1st "	April 9, 1915
	Boyce, C. W.	"	A " 2nd "	"	B " 1st "	" 21, 1915
Interior.....	Awrey, H. N.	"	B " 2nd "	"	A " 2nd "	Nov. 9, 1914
	Jean, Emile	"	A " 2nd "	"	B " 1st "	" 9, 1914
	Lemoine, Alphonse.	"	A " 2nd "	"	B " 1st "	Sept. 14, 1914
	Valin, J. A. G.	"	A " 2nd "	"	B " 1st "	" 14, 1914
	Forward, C. C.	"	A " 2nd "	"	B " 1st "	" 14, 1914
	Dawson, J. A. M.	"	A " 2nd "	"	B " 1st "	" 14, 1914
	Papineau-Couture, A.	"	B " 2nd "	"	A " 2nd "	" 14, 1914
	McKell, Miss M. E. E.	"	B " 3rd "	"	A " 3rd "	Dec. 4, 1914
	Catellier, Ludger.	"	A " 2nd "	"	B " 1st "	June 12, 1915
	Teevens, L. P.	"	A " 3rd "	"	B " 2nd "	" 19, 1915
	Allen, A. T.	"	A " 3rd "	"	B " 2nd "	" 19, 1915
	Rutledge, Percy R.	"	B " 2nd "	"	A " 2nd "	July 9, 1915
	O'Reilly, A. J.	"	B " 1st "	"	A " 1st "	Feb. 20, 1915
	MacTavish, A. N.	"	B " 1st "	"	A " 1st "	June 15, 1915
	Gilliland, W. H.	"	B " 1st "	"	A " 1st "	" 15, 1915
	Warwick, R. W.	"	A " 2nd "	"	B " 1st "	" 15, 1915
	Kinsman, Miss M. B.	"	B " 3rd "	"	A " 3rd "	" 15, 1915
	Moyer, Miss P. J.	"	B " 3rd "	"	A " 3rd "	" 15, 1915
	Byrne, J. J.	"	A " 3rd "	"	B " 2nd "	" 19, 1915
	Davies, Thomas E. S.	"	B " 2nd "	"	A " 2nd "	Sept. 29, 1914
	Cordukes, John P.	"	B " 2nd "	"	A " 2nd "	" 30, 1914
	Perrin, Herbert B.	"	A " 2nd "	"	B " 1st "	Oct. 1, 1914
	Harper, William E.	"	A " 2nd "	"	B " 1st "	" 1, 1914

TABLE No. 19.—Certificates of qualification for promotion issued by the Commission *Continued.*

Department.	Name	From.	To.	Date of certificate.
	Edwards, Harry L.	B " 2nd	A " 2nd	" 1, 1914
	Powell, Charles H. E..	B " 2nd	A " 2nd	" 1, 1914
	Tupper, Henry C. L.....	B " 2nd	A " 2nd	" 1, 1914
	Labbe, Joseph H.....	B " 2nd	A " 2nd	" 1, 1914
	Batterton, William P.	B " 2nd	A " 2nd	" 7, 1914
	Stronach, Robert S....	B " 2nd	A " 2nd	" 7, 1914
	Jacombe, Frederick W. H	B " 2nd	A " 2nd	" 20, 1914
	Eastman, Ernest R....	B " 2nd	A " 2nd	" 23, 1914
	Gillies, Alexander.....	B " 2nd	A " 2nd	" 24, 1914
	Ferguson, James N.....	B " 2nd	A " 2nd	" 24, 1914
	Wilkinson, Florence C...	B " 3rd	A " 3rd	" 24, 1914
	Macdonald, Mary B.....	B " 3rd	A " 3rd	" 24, 1914
	Knight, Mrs. Cecilia M.	B " 3rd	A " 3rd	" 24, 1914
	Rolph, Grace R.....	B " 3rd	A " 3rd	" 24, 1914
	Robitaille, Edgar.....	B " 3rd	A " 3rd	" 24, 1914
	Macmillan, Isabel C.....	B " 3rd	A " 3rd	" 24, 1914
	Moore, Isabella.....	B " 3rd	A " 3rd	" 24, 1914
	Beattie, Florence B...	B " 3rd	A " 3rd	" 24, 1914
	Hill, Harry.....	B " 3rd	A " 3rd	" 24, 1914
	Grondin, Alma.....	B " 3rd	A " 3rd	" 24, 1914
	Lightfoot, Gertrude L.	B " 3rd	A " 3rd	" 24, 1914
	Holmes, Emma B...	B " 3rd	A " 3rd	" 24, 1914
	Burgess, Flora H.	B " 3rd	A " 3rd	" 24, 1914
	Blackburn, Ina B.	B " 3rd	A " 3rd	" 24, 1914
	Percival, Mary F.....	B " 3rd	A " 3rd	" 24, 1914
	Ashfield, John H	B " 2nd	A " 2nd	" 24, 1914
	Lemieux, Guillaume.....	B " 2nd	A " 2nd	" 24, 1914
	Caldwell, John M.....	B " 2nd	A " 2nd	" 24, 1914
	Ackland, Harry.....	B " 2nd	A " 2nd	" 24, 1914
	Capreol, Frederic C.....	B " 2nd	A " 2nd	" 24, 1914
	Wilson, Miss C. A.....	B " 3rd	A " 3rd	" 24, 1914
	Marchand, Pierre.....	B " 3rd	A " 3rd	" 24, 1914
	Fraser, Alex. J.....	B " 1st	A " 1st	Nov. 20, 1914
	Joliffe, Edythe M.....	B " 2nd	A " 2nd	Dec. 5, 1914
	Rathey, Aline.....	B " 3rd	A " 3rd	Jan. 29, 1915
	Ross, Jeanette M.....	B " 3rd	A " 3rd	Feb. 18, 1915
	Patching, Bessie F. M	B " 3rd	A " 3rd	Mar. 4, 1915
		B " 3rd	A " 3rd	" 4, 1915
		B " 3rd	A " 3rd	" 4, 1915

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

Justice	McDonald, Margaret C.	"	B	"	3rd	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
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Table No. 19. Certificates of qualification for promotions issued by the Commission *Concluded.*

Department.	Name.	From.	To.	Date of certificate.
Post Office.	Grignon, Henri	B 2nd	A 2nd	" 20, 1914
	Beausoleil, L. J.	B 1st	A 1st	May 3, 1915
	Wilson, John A.	B 1st	A 1st	June 12, 1915
	Edwards, C. P.	B 1st	A 1st	" 12, 1915
	Casey, William J. E.	A 3rd	B 2nd	" 19, 1915
	Rodol, James A.	A 2nd	B 1st	July 7, 1915
	Williams, H. F.	A 2nd	B 1st	" 7, 1915
	O'Farrell, Miss A. D.	B 2nd	A 2nd	Nov. 25, 1914
	Fleming, Miss M. E.	B 3rd	A 3rd	Dec. 3, 1914
	Mahon, M. J.	B 2nd	A 2nd	" 12, 1914
	Merriek, Kathleen	B 2nd	A 2nd	" 12, 1914
	Regan, P.	B 2nd	A 2nd	" 12, 1914
	Adams, W. J. H.	B 2nd	A 2nd	" 12, 1914
	Webb, V.	B 2nd	A 2nd	" 12, 1914
	O'Connor, J. C.	B 2nd	A 2nd	" 12, 1914
	O'Halloran, W. H.	B 2nd	A 2nd	" 12, 1914
	St. Germain, J.	B 2nd	A 2nd	" 12, 1914
	Brenot, G. H.	A 3rd	B 2nd	Jan. 1, 1915
	Graham, S. D.	A 3rd	B 2nd	" 1, 1915
	McRoberts, Miss F. B.	B 3rd	A 3rd	April 24, 1915
	Sweetman, E. C.	B 3rd	A 3rd	" 24, 1915
	Hale, J. S.	A 2nd	B 1st	May 17, 1915
	Derocher, L.	A 3rd	B 2nd	June 19, 1915
	McElroy, J. T.	A 3rd	B 2nd	" 19, 1915
	Parish, R. N.	A 3rd	B 2nd	" 19, 1915
	Iveson, W. H.	B 3rd	A 2nd	" 19, 1915
	Caron, Joseph A. G.	B 3rd	A 3rd	July 1, 1915
	Wall, W. J.	B 2nd	A 2nd	June 12, 1915
	Lancelot, Gustave	B 2nd	A 2nd	Oct. 13, 1914
	Fee, Norman.	B 2nd	A 2nd	April 20, 1915
	Tarte, Joseph	A 2nd	B 1st	Oct. 27, 1914
	Gagnon, P. E.	B 3rd	A 3rd	Sept. 4, 1914
	McElroy, Miss J. H.	B 3rd	A 3rd	Oct. 20, 1914
	Brown, Miss V. O.	B 3rd	A 3rd	Dec. 7, 1914
	Stewart, Miss M. N.	B 3rd	A 3rd	" 7, 1914
	Pyles, Winnifred	B 3rd	A 3rd	" 9, 1914
	Brown, Eric	B 1st	A 1st	Jan. 26, 1915
	Spangenberg, Karl G.	A 2nd	B 1st	Feb. 2, 1915
Privy Council Public Archives				
Public Printing and Stationery Public Works				

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

[illegible]

EXAMINATION PAPERS

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

(A) REGULAR EXAMINATIONS.

(1) Preliminary Examination for the Outside Service, November, 1914.

ARITHMETIC.

Time: 1½ hours.

NOTE.—No marks will be allowed unless the full work is shown and the answer is absolutely correct.

Value.

- 15 1. Add 876897; 987969; 786985; 497869; 875988; 687987; 768789; 698898; 799876, and 898779.
- 15 2. Add 8795637; 9879; 68798; 987; 986576; 897689; 89676; 687899; 79868; 6786987, and 868798.
- 10 3. Subtract 699009799896 from 798008609875.
- 15 4. Multiply 798649856 by 96507.
- 15 5. Divide 60715485192609 by 6978.
- 15 6. The product of a cheese-factory during the year 1913 was 697 cheeses of an average weight of .67 pounds. The cost of running the factory was \$1786.45 for wages and \$1295.43 for other expenses. If all the cheese was sold at 13 cents a pound, what were the year's profits?
- 15 7. A clerk receives \$2.10 a day. Sundays included; he pays 67 cents a day for his board, \$19 a month for lodgings and \$7.38 a month for miscellaneous expenses, and in addition \$87.50 during the year for clothing. How much does he save during the year 1913?

100)

SPELLING AND DICTATION.

SPELLING.

Time: 30 minutes.

NOTE.—Copy the following, correcting the errors in spelling; 3 marks will be deducted for every misspelled word in your copy.

Value—50.

The room, witch was strone with papers, and nearly filled by a great tabel covered with similer litter, was, not onley verry untidey, but verry durty. We were oblidgeed to take notis of that, wile in that we foll wed the poor child who had tumbeled down-stares into the kitchen, were somebuddy seamed to stifel him.

But wot principldy struck us was a jaided and unhelthy looking girl who sat biteing the fether of her pen and stareing at us. From her tumbeled hare to her danty feat, witch were disfiggered with fraid and broaken satan slippers troden down at the heal, she seamed realy to have know artickle of dress upon her, from a pin upwards, that was in its propper condishon, or its rite plase. Her generel attitude, as reguarded her personel appareance, was earless in the exstream, but her intrest in her surroundings showd an entier lack of self-conciousness that maid her attractive, in spite of her slite aquaintance with sope and watter.

DICTATION.

Time: 30 minutes.

NOTE.—This paper should not be seen by the candidates. The Examiner will read over the whole extract once, and then reread it slowly and distinctly, indicating to the candidates the occurrence of each full stop. A third reading of the whole extract may be given if sufficient time remains. The whole time occupied should not be more than half an hour.

Value—50.

No tourist can forget the view which greets him, as his steamer cleaves the bright-green flood of the St. Lawrence, and brings him face to face with the majestic and frowning promontory of Quebec, which from the multitude of glittering quartz crystals in its composition was early called Cape Diamond. Three hundred feet in height, it is impressive in itself, imposing from man's decoration, and haunted with heroic history. Upon its summit and slopes are many reminders of stirring events; its base is girdled with a prosperous city, and within easy range of its great guns a cosmopolitan fleet of ships and steamers lies at anchor, bringing, or bearing hence, innumerable products of earth's bounty and man's skill, of which gold is the mere expression. These vessels, in the buoyant water rippling at their prows, seem eager to be off in company with the stream, which constantly invites them oceanward and bears so royally to the sea the tribute of half a continent.

WRITING.

Time: 30 minutes.

Value—100.

Copy the following extract:—

Silver is largely a modern product of Canada, and its greatest production did not commence until 1906. Yet, as early as 1846, silver-carrying veins were found on the shores of Lake Superior. Of that region the most famous mine was known as the Silver Islet, and the vein ran through a small islet in Lake Superior, some 90 feet square, lying near Thunder Cape.

Canada possesses the most extensive fisheries in the world, and the greatest abundance in commercial food fishes. The fishing coast-line of the Atlantic Provinces measures 5,000 miles and of the Pacific Province 7,000 miles, while, in addition to these salt-water regions, there are 220,000 square miles of fresh water abundantly stocked with various kinds of food fishes. The most extensive lobster fishery known is carried on along the whole of the eastern shores of Canada, whilst excellent oyster-beds exist in many parts of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

(2) Qualifying Examination for the Outside Service, November, 1914.

ARITHMETIC.

Time: $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

NOTE. —Candidates will take the first *two* and any *six* of the remaining eight questions.
All work must be shown.

Value.

- 7 1. (a) Add 63789546; 54793867; 87695749; 79654385; 89576937; 37687968;
96758469; 76896456; 37698658.
- 7 (b) Multiply 326.547 by 473.55, and divide the product by 3.15.
- 7 2. (a) Simplify $3\frac{1}{2} - \frac{79}{120} + 4\frac{1}{3} - 5\frac{1}{4} + 6\frac{1}{5} - 7\frac{1}{8}$.
- 7 (b) Simplify $\frac{2\frac{2}{15} + 2\frac{2}{35} - 3\frac{4}{21}}{2\frac{5}{21} + 3\frac{1}{3} - 4\frac{6}{7}}$
- 12 3. A note for \$1241 was made on May 5th for six months without interest.
What was its value on August 27th, if discounted at 5% per annum?
- 12 4. A man borrowed \$2500 on February 20th, 1914, at 6% per annum, payable
semi-annually. He paid \$450 on August 20th, 1914. How much interest
will he owe on February 20th, 1915?
- 12 5. At what price should goods which cost \$255 be marked in order to make a
gain of 20% on cost after giving a discount of 15%?
- 12 6. A premium of \$88 was paid to insure at $2\frac{3}{4}\%$, for three-quarters of its
value, a shipment of wheat. Find how many bushels there were in the
cargo, if a bushel of wheat cost 80 cents.
- 12 7. The sum of \$525.60 amounted to \$536.40 after being at interest for 120
days. What was the annual rate of interest?
- 12 8. Two horses were sold for \$198 each. On one a loss of 10% was made, and
on the other a gain of 10%. Find the gain or loss on the two.
- 12 9. One workman can do as much work in 6 days as another can do in 9 days.
They were given a piece of work worth \$140 and did it in 24 days,
working together. How much should each receive?
- 12 10. How many boys, who are able to do three-quarters as much work as a man,
must be employed along with 36 men in order to do in 60 days as much
work as 72 men do in 48 days?

COMPOSITION.

Time: $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Value.

- 100 1. Write an essay of about 250 words on *one* of the following subjects:—
- (a) Our Summer Camp.
- (b) A Discussion of the Question whether Reading Books is more
Profitable than Reading Periodicals.
- (c) My Idea of Patriotism.
- (d) How our Locality has been, and is, Affected by the War.

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2. Give in good form, within the limits of about 300 words, the substance of the following address:—

Coming down to the present day, we find the automobile travelling up and down the roads of the province nearly the whole season through, and we find the same necessity returning for trunk roads as we had when the stage coach was rolling up and down the highways of this country and formed the only means of transporting mails and merchandise as well as passengers from place to place. Conditions have changed and now our cities are larger and the rural sections are being depopulated. The increasing size of cities like Toronto and Hamilton and London and many other places has a tendency to draw young men and women to the city, and we find a necessity for trunk roads leading from one large city to another.

Automobiles have become of such universal benefit to the community that we must dub them necessary evils, and we have to provide roads sufficiently hard and well built to stand the wear and tear of these vehicles. I believe the time is coming when the farmers of the country will be using automobiles a great deal more than they do at the present time. I doubt very much if the time will ever come when they will be universally used the same as the horse, but they will be made use of by people who can afford to have them either for luxury or for business.

To show you the wear and tear to our roads that is caused by the automobile traffic, I would point out that twelve years ago we were expending a couple of hundred dollars a mile on our County Roads System, and at that time we had a road system which answered the purpose just as well as it does to-day for the ordinary farmer who hauls his produce into the City of St. Catharines or Hamilton by horse and wagon. Since the advent of the automobile we find the expenditure on our County Roads System increasing by leaps and bounds, and last year and the year before we had to spend the sum of \$18,000 in maintenance. If we were making expenditures at the same rate as we did twelve years ago, we would have expended more than \$6,000, so that you see \$12,000, or two-thirds of the expenditure, was caused by the automobile traffic.

When we commence to establish a trunk road system in the province, we find we are up against a very serious problem, because roads cannot be built without money. The farmer objects to being taxed, and I think rightly so, for the purpose of building roads that will stand a heavy automobile traffic. I believe a scheme can be adopted which will do away with the difficulty. If the wear and tear on the trunk roads was charged up to the cause, no person would have any serious objection. It may seem an impossibility to raise funds in the way I am going to suggest, but I think if the Government would impose a tax upon automobiles of \$1.00 per horse-power and I do not think it exorbitant, and I would have to pay it myself, because I own and operate an automobile—if this tax were imposed, it would accumulate a vast sum of money. The average automobile is in the neighbourhood of 30 horse-power. That would mean that the average automobile user would be paying a tax of about \$30 per year for the purpose of operating his machine on the public highways of this province. Last year there were issued in the province of Ontario about 18,000 licenses. In 1914 there will be probably 20,000 automobiles in the province. That in itself would provide a fund of about \$600,000 annually, and those of you who are accustomed to issuing debentures can easily see that if the Government would apply the fund accumulated by automobile licenses alone on trunk roads, it would be able to make wonderful improvements in the interest of trunk lines in the province without asking a cent from the townships, although I think it would be fair for the townships to pay towards the trunk roads the same amount as it would cost to maintain an ordinary macadam road.

I am informed that \$15,000,000 could be expended in making trunk roads in this province. I have often thought it is a great pity we have not as good roads in the province of Ontario as they have in New York State. I am informed by the City

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Engineer of St Catharines that a first-class asphalt macadam road can be built for about \$15,000 per mile, and that would permit of 1,000 miles being built with the fund I have referred to, and we can safely say that the maintenance of such a road would be taken care of by the increase in the automobile tax in the province. I do not think you can say that I am hard on the automobile, because I believe, from the standpoint of the automobile owner, that he would save money by being able to travel on a first-class road and could well afford to pay the tax. The saving of wear and tear on his machine would be a great deal more than the tax he would have to pay, and he would not object to paying the tax if he was going to have a first-class road to travel on.

GEOGRAPHY.

Time: 2 hours.

Value.

- 9 1. What is Longitude? What is Latitude? Give the longitude and latitude of any *three* of the following: Halifax, Montreal, Winnipeg, Greenwich, Melbourne.
- 12 2. Give an account of the important industries of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island.
- 8 3. Describe Alberta under the following heads: Area, Drainage, Climate, and Industries.
- 12 4. Name *eight* of the most important towns or cities on each of the following railways:—
 - (a) Canadian Pacific, Winnipeg to Montreal;
 - (b) Canadian Northern, Toronto to Quebec City;
 - (c) Grand Trunk Pacific, Lake Superior to Pacific Ocean.
- 9 5. What part of the British Empire produces each of the following: Tea, Wool, Linen, Cotton, Tin, Diamonds, Sugar, Asphalt, Pepper?
- 15 6. Give as nearly as you can the position of each of the following, tell what each is and for what it is specially noted: Archangel, Kiel, Esquimalt, Algeria, Labrador, Annapolis, Ostend, Plymouth, Calais, Geneva.
- 14 7. Write a note on the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes as an inland system of water transportation, and as a means for the development of electric power.
- 21 8. Draw an outline map of North America, showing on it: (a) The division into countries; (b) *Eight* of the chief rivers; (c) *Six* ocean ports in Canada; (d) *Eight* ocean ports in the United States; (e) *Three* ocean ports in Mexico; (f) The islands belonging to Britain off the Atlantic Coast.

HISTORY.

Time: 2 hours.

NOTE.—Five questions only are to be attempted.

Value—100.

1. Discuss and give the significance of: Civics, Politics, Department of Militia and Defence, National Policy, The Senate of Canada and its powers, and how it is constituted.
2. Write on these headings:
 - (a) Life and Work of Sir John Macdonald.
 - (b) In what ways Canada may be of service to the Empire at the present time.
3. Tell briefly how the Dominion of Canada was formed, how it was extended from ocean to ocean, and state clearly the position held by the Governor General, and his duties.
4. Offer notes on any *three*: Frontenac, Talleyrand, Voltaire, Colbert, Louis XVI, Delcassé.
5. Give the terms of (a) The Constitutional Act, 1791; (b) The Union Act, 1840.
6. Trace (in not less than *twenty* lines) the Explorations of (a) Jacques Cartier, (b) La Salle.

SPELLING AND DICTATION.

SPELLING.

Time: 30 minutes.

NOTE.—Copy the following, correcting the errors in spelling; 5 marks will be deducted for every misspelled word in your copy.

Value—50.

No one can travel far in England without observing with delight its universal verdure. This cannot be too highly praised. When other lands are white with dust, the fields of England are fresh and moist, and all its wealth of foliage is undimmed. In summer the entire island seems to be covered with a beautiful green carpet, of which the hedges, trees, and flowers are the figured patterns. The very walls are tapestried with soft tints, the rustic houses vale themselves with vines, wild roses twine above the porches, and honeysuckles clime adventurously to the eaves. Truly, the fogs of London are abundently attoned for by the rural buty of this island gem.

Allmost all English landskape seems to have been finished with a brush and pensil, and even the hill-sides look well-groomed. One must consoul himself for the frekwent showers, since it is the copeous rain that rendirs it thus fresh and green and makes of it the garden of the world.

Another charm of English scenery is the compleeted, well-kept apperence of everything one sees. The fields are usuely framed with hedges, the rodes are neat and tastful as a garden walk, and the winding lanes are brite with flowers. There are no traces here of a hasty groth, and it is evedent that all this rustik lovliness is the result of sentures of civilisation. Whether an enerjetic Canadian would care to live in such sircum-scribed surroundings is questioneble, but cirtently to a traveller it is both novle and deliteful.

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DICTATION.

Time: 30 minutes.

NOTE. This paper should not be seen by the candidates. The Examiner will read over the whole extract once, and then reread it slowly and distinctly, indicating to the candidates the occurrence of each full stop. A third reading of the whole extract may be given if sufficient time remains. The whole time occupied should not be more than half an hour.

Value—50.

Switzerland is a country with few natural resources except its scenery, its water-power, and its people. The transcendent beauty of its landscape results from a topography which renders agriculture difficult. The soil yields its harvest only when the ingenuity, the skill and the industry of man have subdued the severity of a natural environment as perverse as it is beautiful. Agriculture in a level, fertile, virgin land consists largely in appropriating the spontaneous gifts of friendly Nature. In such a region man's work is relatively a small item in the total result, and the worker must take second place to Nature.

Farming on the Alpine slopes of Switzerland is another matter. Here, man, the conqueror of unfriendly forces, is the chief asset and is esteemed accordingly. In a country where coal and iron are cheap and plentiful, where cotton, lumber, and other raw materials are easily obtained, where manufacturing interests are shielded from competition, and the stream of commerce flows unimpeded through a continent, the efficiency of the individual plays a relatively minor part in the industrial life. In Switzerland, where there is neither coal, iron, nor petroleum; where forests have been depleted, where raw materials must be imported from other lands, where neighbouring powers are jealous competitors, and tariff barriers dam the natural flow of commerce within narrow boundaries, the very existence of industry, and even of the national life itself, demand in every worker the greatest skill and efficiency.

TRANSCRIPTION AND WRITING.

Time: 1 hour.

Value—50 for each.

The candidate is required to make a neat, clean and correct copy of the manuscript handed to him with this slip, writing out all abbreviations at full length, and correcting any misspellings. The words scored through are to be omitted, and the interlineations and the marginal and other additions are to be inserted in their proper places as indicated. All changes or corrections, other than these, *will be counted as errors*. This paper will be taken as a test of writing also.

to/ The Domⁿ Govt has set apart (also),
 at greatly reduced prices, lands to aid
 the constⁿ of other roads in Man. & the
 Territories, & has given free & cost large
 acreage in aid of a line to Hudson's Bay as
 8/ as stated, / that the Domⁿ Govt is, using the 'public
 lands of Man. for the benefit thereof' it
 shd not be forgotten moreover, that it
 has provided in the Act of 1881 for an
 annual cash payment of \$45,000, wh was
accepted then in lieu of public lands. The
 success of all the undertak^s by the Domⁿ
 Govt in the N-W, depends to a large extent
 upon the settlement of the lands. A Parlt.
 pledged its faith to the world that a large
 portⁿ of those lands shd be set ^{partly} ~~aside~~ for
 free homesteads to all com^r settlers &
 another portⁿ to be held in trust for the
 purpose of educating ^{com^r} their children. No
 transfer cd be made, therefore, without
 exact^g the most ample securities
 for the prov^d that this pledged policy
 shall be maintained, hence, there wd
 be no monetary advantage to the prov^d,
 whilst a transfer wd, seriously embarrass
 in so far as the }
 free lands extend,
 most assuredly, /

8/ Combined with a
 great expenditure in
 organiz^g & main-
 tain^g at home &
 abroad, an
 immigratⁿ service,

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mainly / all the costly immigratⁿ operat^{ns} wh.
the Domⁿ Govt is mak^g in behalf of Man.
& the Territories

recognized & unfettered / The great attractⁿ wh ~~is now of~~
by the Canadⁿ Govt., the impressive fact
to the mind of the men who contemplate
immigratⁿ is that a well-known Govt.
holds in its own hand the lands wh it
offers free, & that that Govt has its
& organized^{ns} / agencies for receiv^g, direct^g, transport^g,
a place^s the immigrant upon the homestead
wh he may select.

tr / * { Other considerat^{ns} of ^{what} great import to the
prov^g of Man have ^{much} great weight with your
committee.

(3) Competitive Examination for Positions in Subdivision B of the Third Division, Inside Service, November, 1914.

ARITHMETIC.

Time: $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

NOTE.—Candidates are to do all the questions. All work must be shown.

Value—100.

1. Simplify $\frac{(3\frac{1}{3} - 2\frac{1}{2}) \div \frac{5}{6} \text{ of } \frac{3}{8}}{2\frac{2}{3} \div (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4})} \div (\frac{8}{5} - \frac{2}{3})$.
2. A contractor undertakes to lay a sidewalk 3 feet wide on both sides of a street one-eighth of a mile long. The plank used are 3 inches thick, and the walk is supported on three continuous lines of scantling 4 inches square. Find the cost of the lumber at \$25 per thousand feet, board measure.
3. A merchant sent his agent \$3075, with instructions to deduct his commission at $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ and invest the remainder in flour at \$6 a barrel. If the cost of freight and insurance amounts to \$125, at what price must the flour be sold per barrel to make a clear profit of 15%?
4. In a factory there are 12 men employed at \$3 $\frac{1}{4}$ a day, 56 men at \$2 $\frac{1}{4}$ a day, 8 women at \$1 $\frac{3}{4}$ a day, and 25 boys at 87 cents a day. If the other expenses are \$267 a day, how much will it cost to keep the factory running a month of 26 working days?
5. Mr. Main bought a lot for \$1500 and built a house on it costing \$4,200. He paid taxes at the rate of 21 mills on the dollar on an assessment of three-quarters of his outlay; and his other expenses for the year were \$16.80 for insurance and \$32.70 for repairs. He rented the house for \$52 a month. Find—
 - (a) The amount of his taxes.
 - (b) His net income for the year.
 - (c) The gain per cent.
6. \$850⁰⁰.

VICTORIA, B.C., April 24, 1914.

Six months after date, I promise to pay W. G. Harding, or order, Eight Hundred and Fifty Dollars, with interest at 7% per annum. Value received.

W. W. GREY.

The foregoing note has the following payments endorsed on it: June 17th, \$125; September 3rd, \$200. Find value of the note on September 17th.

7. Reduce 6 yards 2 feet 9 inches to a decimal of a mile. Give the answer correct to four decimal places.

BOOK-KEEPING.

Time: 2½ hours.

V. No. —100

1. A Merchant buys 1,000 yards of cloth from a factory, made up as follows:—

No. 1 lot, 200 yards @ 60c..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	\$120 00
" 2 " 300 "	50c..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150 00
" 3 " 100 "	80c..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80 00
" 4 " 175 "	75c..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	131 25
" 5 " 100 "	90c..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90 00
" 6 " 125 "	\$1.00..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125 00
										<hr/>
										\$696 25

He retailed it at an average price of 85c. per yard.
What percentage of each sale was profit?
How much did he make on the 1,000 yards?
What percentage did he make or lose on each lot?
He settled for the whole order by accepting two drafts, one at-sight for \$300.00 and the balance two months from date.
He sells in six lots to six different customers. Terms: net 30 days.
When payments are made by the customers, the amounts are deposited in the bank.
Make Journal entries and Ledger accounts for the above transactions.

2. Write up in Cash-book, Sales-book, Purchase-book, and Ledger the following transactions of J. Warner. Prepare Trial Balance, Loss and Gain Account, and Balance Sheet, March 31, 1914.

Use Journal for closing entries only.

Jan.	2.	Cash on hand..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	\$ 21 33
"	3.	Bought goods from Lake's..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	169 94
"	8.	Sold goods to Jones..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38 03
"	19.	Bought goods from Lake's..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	22 66
"	28.	Paid expenses..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 53
"	28.	Paid wages..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33 99
"	31.	Sold goods to Jones..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92 75
Feb.	5.	Sold goods for cash..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 53
"	12.	Bought goods from Knox..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56 23
"	14.	Paid rent..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26 71
"	24.	Sold goods to Hall..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48 31
"	28.	Sold goods to Jones..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 82
Mch.	5.	Received cash from Jones..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	143 60
"	8.	Bought goods from Knox..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47 42
"	9.	Paid cash to Knox..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	109 65
"	12.	Bought goods for cash..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 22
"	14.	Bought goods from Lake's..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	255 48
"	19.	Paid wages..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33 99
"	24.	Paid expenses..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 74
"	31.	Stock on hand..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	448 60

COMPOSITION.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

1. Write to a friend a letter of about 300 words on *one* of the following subjects:—
 - (a) The inauguration of the parcel-post service in Canada: Need and advantages of such a service.
 - (b) The Death of Lord Strathcona: Lessons to be drawn from the life and works of this great Canadian.
 - (c) The answer of the volunteers to the call to arms, in your own district or town, and their leaving for the front.
 - (d) The miseries attendant on war, and how they can be alleviated by those who remain at home. Having a scheme of your own to help the needy, explain it and call on your friends to join in the good work.
2. Read carefully the following selection and briefly state the substance of it. The summary should not exceed 350 words. Avoid merely copying any part of the report. Candidates are requested to pay special attention to spelling, writing, punctuation, grammar, and style.

To the Minister of———.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward you a report I wrote on returning from the journey you ordered me to undertake from Tampico to the Pacific. Tampico is a modern city; it was built only after the War of Independence; its site was still covered by dense woods in 1820. It stands on both banks of the River Panuco, about 12 miles from its mouth. The river, which is more than 1,200 feet broad, is deep enough for vessels drawing 24 feet of water to sail at any time right up to the town, where the custom-house buildings and wharves are to be found; these important public works have cost the Federal Government five million dollars. Tampico is the port of entry, especially for heavy goods intended for the industrial establishments of the central plateau: machinery, coal, sugar in bulk, etc. The sale of barbed wire is becoming very important; this wire is coming more and more into use for fencing pastures. Corrugated iron for roofing is being adopted extensively, even in the country, where it supersedes the roofs made of palmleaves, which are an easy prey to fires. As in all the towns of the coast, the Indians are provided with large knives, of the length and shape of swords. These replace with them all sorts of tools, as well as defensive weapons. This is the article which sells best. Nails, rifles, window-panes, common glassware, Chinaware, paving brick, cement, paper, perfumes, cotton cloth are contributed by European countries, with Germany in the lead. We may see in this gain made by foreign goods a telling example of the results which would reward all intelligent and industrious efforts bent on opening new commercial outlets. Canadian firms, so far, have failed in attaining this object.

The export of dye-wood is falling off considerably; all the wood within reach of the streams and railways has been used up, and it is now necessary to ascend far away, to the sources of the rivers, to find any. Wood fit for cabinet-work consists principally of cedar, but fine wood is hardly to be found anywhere, unless it be very far inland, on the mountains. Agriculture is developing on a large scale. Every farm has an apiary, and discarded petroleum cases are still utilized instead of hives. Tobacco is not fit for export trade; it is smoked in the country. I travelled through the district which is the main centre where sarsaparilla is produced. Indians, who harvest it, come in

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canoes down the Panuco river to sell it to exporters. Cattle are plentiful, and a good trade in that line is carried on with Cuba and countries in Central America. The soil along the river-banks is very fertile, but only a very small area is under cultivation. There are lands which, if they were cleared up, and irrigated by means of canals tapping the river at intervals, could yield sugar-cane, cotton and tobacco. Up to the present time, the natives have limited their efforts to cutting clearings, in which Indian corn and lentils are sown. Cattle-breeding is another incipient industry. The people lack energy, and the country is in want of peace and security.

GEOGRAPHY.

Time: 2 hours.

Value—100.

NOTE.—Candidates will answer Question 1 and any *five* others.

1. Name the province you live in and describe its chief products in the following connections: (a) the forest; (b) the field; (c) the sea (fresh or salt water); (d) the mine; and (e) the factory.
2. Name the continents in order of size and mention the chief countries, belonging to the British Empire, in each.
3. Draw a map of the Atlantic Ocean, noting the *Continents* on its borders and the course of its two great *Ocean Currents*.
4. Name the countries of Europe and Asia in alliance with our Empire in the present war. Give their boundaries and name their capitals.
5. Point out the commercial importance of the St. Lawrence River Basin, mentioning: (a) its lakes and connecting rivers; (b) *twelve* cities thereon; (c) *six* canals; and (d) its water-powers, giving *three* examples.
6. Describe the region drained by the Nelson River, noting: (a) its *four* chief tributary rivers; (b) *three* lakes; (c) *three* important railways traversing it; and (d) *ten* of its important cities.
7. Describe *two* Eastern and *two* Western water-routes from London (England) to Hong Kong; naming in order the waters traversed in each route. State, with reasons, which route you would prefer.
8. What great German trade arteries have been severed in the present campaign, and what imports and exports will Germany forfeit in each case? (Refer to each continent in your answer.)

HISTORY.

Time: 2 hours.

Value—100.

NOTE.—Candidates will take Question 1 and any *five* others.

1. Why should each of the following be remembered in the history of Canada: Lord Durham, Jos. Howe, de Salaberry, George Brown, and Dulac des Ormeaux?
2. Name any *two* early French missionary-explorers, and trace with some detail the career of *one* of them.
3. Point out those provisions of the Treaty of Paris, 1763, which have made it easy for the French Canadians to preserve their identity as a race during a century and a half of British connection.
4. Write a brief note (four or five lines) on the term of office and work of each Premier of Canada since Confederation.
5. Explain as clearly as you can how it came about that Canada was affected by the war waged by Britain against Napoleon Bonaparte.

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6. What is meant by Britain's Colonial Empire? Name five or six of its most important parts. Of what use is it to Britain? What provision has been made for its defence?

7. Describe briefly *two* reforms made by Gladstone affecting Ireland.

8. Write notes on:

Cato Street Conspiracy.

Ashburton Treaty.

"Trent Affair."

Ceding of Heligoland.

SHORTHAND.

NOTE.—Both the following passages should be dictated to the candidates in a clear and distinct voice, at the rates indicated. No preliminary reading is to be given to the candidates. The bar-strokes will indicate to the reader his progress at the end of every fifteen seconds. Upon completion of the two readings, the candidates should be notified that they will be allowed one hour and a half for transcribing their shorthand notes in manuscript.

EIGHTY WORDS PER MINUTE.

Value—100.

HALIFAX, March 31, 1913.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my annual report as medical superintendent | of the hospital. There are at present 21 patients in the institution, 11 males and 10 females. There were | no deaths and no admissions during the year. Seventeen of our patients are of French, two of English, and one | of Russian origin. Their ages vary from nine to eighty-one years. They have generally been free from other illness. | I have, as in former years, visited, every four months, the sections of the province which furnish, from time to | time, our patients for the hospital, and I am pleased to say, that the families suspected and so visited are | all free from the disease. The treatment followed here since May, 1911, is giving fairly satisfactory results. I had | at first fifteen patients to treat and gave between thirty-six and sixty-eight injections to each. With this, as | with any other treatment, a few patients attributed illness to its use, and refused it, after a few injections. With | mostly all patients there is an elevation of temperature. The patients are supplied with musical instruments and some games, | to help them pass away the time and divert their thoughts from themselves. They are taking advantage of these amusements | and seem to enjoy them. The Sisters make every effort to contribute to their physical and moral comfort and respond | to many calls by day and by night.

ONE HUNDRED WORDS PER MINUTE.

At other expositions on the Continent where Canada participated, we have had a few Germans employed on construction work, but on our building here this | number has increased to 25 per cent of the number of men employed. German carpenters are good mechanics and good workers, and very much | interested in Canada. The German exhibit is close to our pavilion, so that we expect to get a good proportion of German literature disposed of | amongst these people; in fact, our pavilion is well placed to reach the natives of countries in which Canada cannot carry on an emigration campaign, | and feeling that this was our great object in making this exhibit, and considering the wish expressed by the authorities of the exposition, as mentioned above, | and also that it was in the interest of Canada to do so, especially when she will have no

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other opportunity to exhibit under similar | circumstances on the Continent of Europe for many years, I thought it well to do something out of the ordinary, and I may say that | both the building itself and the interior decoration and arrangements are by far the best we have had on this continent for many years.| The construction work was commenced early in November by a large London firm, who hold themselves entirely responsible for the work in consideration of | a commission of fifteen per cent on the cost of the building, this including salary and expenses of the architect and clerk of works, | who have been on the grounds for five months. All the interior decorations are made in Canadian grasses and straws and include a series of pictures. | Our exhibit consists of the products of agriculture, mines, forestry, fisheries, and railroad transportation. All our exhibits are in splendid condition and form a splendid collection.|

SPELLING AND DICTATION.

Same as on page 76.

TRANSCRIPTION AND WRITING.

Time: 1 hour.

Value—50 for each.

The candidate is required to make a neat, clean and correct copy of the manuscript handed to him with this slip, writing out all abbreviations at full length, and correcting any misspellings. The words scored through are to be omitted, and the interlineations and the marginal and other additions are to be inserted in their proper places as indicated. All changes or corrections, other than these, *will be counted as errors*. This paper will be taken as a test of writing also.

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tr/ ¶ By the delegates it was urged that the Canadian Pacific Rwy. sh^d be constructed in fulfilment of the terms of union with Br. Col., & not in the interests of Man. & the N.W. The sub-committee maintain however, that Parl^t wd.
 tr/ s/ not have gone beyond the proposⁿ originally
 s/ made of a wagon road, if the Domⁿ Govt. had by purchase not been the owner of a large territory wh. wd be made accessible & valuable by rwy,
 s/ tr/ & contributory in a large degree to the cost of so grt. an undertaking? The propⁿ to const a rwy was accompanied by the declaratⁿ that the lands of the N.W. wd bear a
 stet/ considerable proportion of the cost, & for time to time large subsidies of land were ^{offered} ~~given~~ to any comp^y that wd undertake the work.
 tr/ Parl^t in 1880 solemnly set aside 100 mill^{ns} of ^{those} lands towards meet^g the cost of the work & in 1881, contracted with the C P Rwy Co. to hand over certain port^{ns} of constructed road ^{together} ~~along~~ with 25 mill^{ns} of dollars in cash, & grant 25 mill^{ns} of land ~~in order~~ ^{for the} to complete ^{the} line. It was not to be expected that the lands cd be made
 , desirable as it ^{may be to the} ~~may be to the~~ ^{have} ~~connected by~~ ^{connected by} ~~rwy with~~ ^{rwy with} ~~that provⁿ~~ ^{that provⁿ}

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available to meet a cash expenditure,
 stett/ until ~~some time~~ after connectⁿ was
 s/ had with & thro' them by rwy, & there-
 fore, the expenditure in constⁿ & in
 cash subsidy may be ^{regarded} ~~considered~~ as
 an advance to be repaid fr. the lands.

Q { tr/ This purpose seems to be met most fully
 by the Federal Govt already, in provid^g
 rwy communicatⁿ to & thro' Man., in
 aid^g ~~to~~ ^{the settle^{ment} of} vacant lands, & in public
 works of utility to the prov^{ce}.

TYPEWRITING.

Time: 30 minutes.

Value—100.

Copy the following:—

The Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons addressed His Royal Highness the Governor General, as follows:—

May it please Your Royal Highness:

The Commons of Canada have voted Supplies required to enable the Government to defray certain expenses of the Public Service.

In the name of the Commons, I present to Your Royal Highness the following Bill:—

"An Act for granting to His Majesty aid for military and naval defence," to which Bill I humbly request Your Royal Highness' Assent.

To this Bill the Clerk of the Senate, by His Royal Highness' Command, did thereupon say:—

"In his Majesty's name, His Royal Highness the Governor General thanks His Loyal Subjects, accepts their benevolence, and assents to this Bill."

After which His Royal Highness the Governor General was pleased to close the Fourth Session of the Twelfth Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, with the following Speech:—

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate, Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I thank you for the prompt and effective consideration which you have given to measures necessary for assuring the defence of the country, for conserving the interests of our people and for maintaining the integrity of the Empire in the present emergency. It is my fervent hope and my confident anticipation that these measures will prove adequate in every way for the great purposes which they are designed to fulfil.
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I thank you in His Majesty's name for the liberal provision which you have made for the needs of the country in the grave conditions which have arisen through the outbreak of war.

In relieving you for the time being from the important and responsible duties to which you were summoned so suddenly and unexpectedly, I commend to the Divine protection the people of this Dominion in the firm trust that the future will continually grow brighter and that there will be a favourable and honourable issue from the war in which the Empire is now involved.

The Speaker of the Senate then said:—

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate, Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

It is His Royal Highness' the Governor General's will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued until Thursday, the 1st day of October next, to be here holden, and that this Parliament is accordingly prorogued until Thursday, the 1st day of October next.

THOMAS SIMPSON SPROULE.

Speaker.

The following table shows the percentage of the total number of samples for the year that was received for test during each month for the past three years:—

Months.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
April..	15.11	10.26	15.85
May..	3.91	3.46	7.10
June..	0.83	0.64	0.65
July..	0.78	0.22	0.66
August..	2.36	1.82	1.33
September..	2.93	2.29	2.43
October..	8.72	6.10	4.49
November..	5.09	4.01	6.73
December..	8.14	11.63	6.33
January..	13.14	14.40	13.24
February..	14.31	20.01	15.35
March..	24.77	25.16	25.84

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(4) Preliminary Examination for the Outside Service, May, 1915.

ARITHMETIC.

Time: 1½ hours.

NOTE.—No marks will be allowed unless the full work is shown and the answer is correct.

Value.

- 12 1. Write in words: 9007057; 700090800; 3015407001.
- 13 2. Write in figures: Nine hundred and three thousand, seven hundred and thirteen; Fifty million, nineteen thousand, nine hundred; Sixty-seven billion, five hundred and fifty.
- 15 3. Add 599847; 628861; 349589; 269843; 307862; 588989; 776889; 387926; 298937; 646871; 378989, and 589845.
- 15 4. Add \$37.39; \$569.00; \$373.19; \$69.55; \$846.75; \$375.00; \$8048.00; \$627.89; \$865.00; \$6479.25; \$449.86, and \$629.38.
- 15 5. Multiply 70938256 by 7096.
- 15 6. Divide 50247654321 by 6829.
- 15 7. A farmer's wife sold a grocer 3 pails of butter, each weighing 12 pounds, at 32 cents a pound; 12 dozen eggs at 29 cents a dozen; and 18 chickens at \$1.25 a pair. She received \$25.00 cash and the balance in rolled oats at 6 pounds for 25 cents. How many pounds of rolled oats did she receive?

100

SPELLING AND DICTATION.

SPELLING.

Time: 30 minutes.

NOTE.—Copy the following, correcting the errors in spelling; 3 marks will be deducted for every misspelled word in your copy.

Value—50.

It is not gude for human natur to have the road of life maid two eazy. Beter to be under the nesity of workeing hard and faring meenly, than to have evereything done redy to our hand. Indeede to start in life with small meens seems a nesarary stimulus to work. An eminent Juge when askd what contributid most to sucess, replied: "Some succeed by grate talent, some by high conections, some by miracal, but the majjority by comensing without a shilling." So it is a comen saying that men who are most sucesful in buziness, are those who began life in poverty: whereas, those who begin with fortunes generaley lose them. Nesity is the first aid to industry, and those who use it with prudense and perserverance will rarely fail. Viewed in this light, the necessity of labor is the very root and spring of all that we call prodgress in individyuals, and civilisashun in nashuns.

6 GEORGE V, A. 1916

DICTATION.

Time: 30 minutes.

NOTE.—This paper should not be seen by the candidates. The Examiner will read over the whole extract once, and then reread it slowly and distinctly, indicating to the candidates the occurrence of each full stop. A third reading of the whole extract may be given if sufficient time remains. The whole time occupied should not be more than half an hour.

Value—50.

Everybody likes flowers. As we roam about the fields and the woods, it is pleasant to see them here and there. We should hardly enjoy our walk if we did not see them, for they are like familiar friends that we love to meet. We see them come every year after the winter is gone, and we like to bid them welcome. The earliest ones that we see in the spring are the most precious to us. They are the first children of spring, and we find them only here and there. But we know that there will be many more flowers as the warm summer comes, and we rejoice to greet the first of the beautiful things that are to delight our eyes in the field and in the garden. We are so fond of flowers that we like to have them where we can look at them in winter; we are not willing to wait till spring comes. Those who can afford it sometimes have green-houses, in order that they may keep a great variety of plants, and have flowers all the time.

WRITING.

Time: 30 minutes.

Value—100.

Copy the following extract:—

The Dominion of Canada, extending westward from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean, and northward from the United States boundary to the Arctic Circle, embraces a total area computed at 3,729,665 square miles. This area is divided into nine provinces and the Yukon and Northwest Territories. By the Boundary Extension Acts passed by the Dominion Parliament in 1912, the provinces of Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec were enlarged by the addition of areas that were previously part of the Northwest Territories. The boundaries of Manitoba were thus extended northwards to the 60th parallel of north latitude between the eastern boundary of Saskatchewan and the western shore of Hudson Bay; and from the point where the northern boundaries of Ontario and Manitoba formerly coincided, the boundary of Manitoba was extended due north to a point defined, and thence northeasterly to the point where the 89th meridian of west longitude intersects the southern shore of Hudson Bay.

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(5) Qualifying Examination for the Outside Service, May, 1915.

ARITHMETIC.

Time: $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

N.B.—Candidates are to take the first *two* questions and any *six* from the remaining eight questions. All work must be shown.

Value.

- 14 1. Subtract the sum of 5942786, 3296784, 7896735, 9768743 and 6587698 from the product of 760876 and 56708.
- 14 2. (a) Divide 5.760625 by .325, and subtract the quotient from 20.
(b) Divide $(2\frac{2}{15} + 2\frac{27}{35} - 3\frac{4}{21})$ by $(2\frac{5}{21} + 3\frac{1}{3} - 4\frac{6}{7})$.
- 12 3. What sum did the following note produce when discounted at Ottawa on February 19th, 1913, at 6% per annum?

\$292⁰⁰

OTTAWA, January 19th, 1913.

Five months after date I promise to pay to the order of D. T. Ray, two hundred and ninety-two dollars. Value received.

W. P. RALPH.

- 12 4. Three persons are partners in business: the first put in \$8000, the second \$5500, and the third \$3500. At the end of the first year the net gain was \$5100. How much should each receive?
- 12 5. Find the interest on \$875, at 6% per annum, from December 17th, 1914, to May 12th, 1915.
- 12 6. A building and contents are worth \$11760. For what amount should it be insured at 2% to cover half the value of the building and contents, and also the premium of insurance?
- 12 7. The sum of \$109.50 amounts to \$113.73 after bearing interest for 141 days. What was the rate per cent per annum?
- 12 8. Some cloth cost me \$2.50 a yard. I wish to sell it at a reduction of 25% from the marked price and still make a gain of 20% on cost. What must be the marked price?
- 12 9. The population of a town increases for four consecutive years by 25% of what it was the previous year. At the end of the fourth year it was 25000. What was it at the beginning of the first year?
- 12 10. A boy was hired for 24 days at \$1.25 a day, on condition that for each day he was idle he should not only receive no pay but should forfeit 75 cents. At the end of the 24 days he received \$18.00. How many days did he work?

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COMPOSITION.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

1. Write a few paragraphs (about 250 words) on *one* of the following subjects:—
 - (a) The Panama Canal (history, construction, uses).
 - (b) The Part Played by the Navy of Great Britain in the Present War.
 - (c) An Account of a Public Meeting (concert, speech, play) you have Attended this winter.

2. Give in condensed form in your own words the substance of the following passage:—

In opening this, the Nineteenth Session of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, it gives me much pleasure to see so many of the old familiar faces, and to welcome the representatives of the various organizations of the working people, representing all branches of industry in the Dominion of Canada.

The past year has been one of unusual industrial activity, the enormous growth of our Canadian industries, coupled with a bountiful harvest, has caused a greater demand for labour, and with it greater increase in the cost of living; yet wages have not kept pace proportionately with the enhanced cost of living or the general prosperity of the country. Many trade movements have taken place this year for better conditions and for a share in the general prosperity to which our people were justly entitled, but denied them by the unreasonable attitude of employers' associations and their members. Owing to the active hostility on the part of the employers and manufacturers' associations seeking to hamper and disrupt our movement, an unusual amount of work has been placed upon your Executive Committee in meeting this opposition, and a greater demand has been made upon their time than in any previous year in the history of the Congress. A detailed account of the work performed will be found in the report of your Executive.

The action on the part of these unions of employers in attempting to destroy the unions of the working people is to be regretted. Trade unions have come to stay, and no amount of persecution, prosecution or retrograde legislation can stop their onward progress. They are the outgrowth of the requirement and economic condition of the times; while not perfect, yet they are as nearly perfect as any other form of human society. Their mission is to protect the weak and defenceless and uplift the toilers in all lands; to take them from the quagmire of poverty and wretchedness and place them on the highlands of prosperity. That trade unions are constantly improving in their methods and organization is very apparent, and I believe that on the whole the employer and employee are coming closer together. This can be brought about more rapidly by a proper understanding of the relationship of one to another, and a due regard for the rights of each. This is being hastened by means of conciliation and arbitration. I would favor trade agreements between the representatives on each side. I think it is possible to find a common ground where employer and employee can meet with honour and satisfaction to both. This has been demonstrated by agreements made between unions of employers and workmen in many branches of industry. To be successful, there must be organization with discipline in order to force a due observance of these agreements, and all contracts religiously lived up to. Educational work among both employers and employees is necessary; it is the crying need of the hour, and is very evident to those who have had experience in bringing about adjustments in industrial disputes.

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GEOGRAPHY.

Time: 2 hours.

NOTE.—Candidates will take Question 1 and any *five* others.

Value.

- 25 1. Draw a map of that part of Canada lying west of a line joining Lake Superior and Hudson Bay, showing on it:
- (a) Provincial boundaries and *three* cities or towns in each province;
 - (b) Mackenzie River, *three* tributaries, and the lakes of the Mackenzie Basin;
 - (c) Saskatchewan and Nelson Rivers, *three* tributary rivers, and the lakes drained by the Nelson River;
 - (d) *Four* rivers draining British Columbia;
 - (e) *Two* Canadian islands on the Pacific Coast.
- 15 2. Define Arctic Circle, Equator and Tropic of Cancer. How does the daily amount of sunlight and darkness vary during the year (a) in the Arctic Circle, (b) between the tropics? Name some land lying (c) in the Arctic Circle, (d) between the tropics?
- 15 3. Give the location of each of the following Canadian towns, and tell how it is commercially important: Galt, Amherst, St. Stephen, Valleyfield, White Horse, Joliette, Newcastle, Summerside, Digby, Renfrew.
- 15 4. Name and locate *ten* cities of the United States that are ports on the Great Lakes or connecting rivers. Where traffic is maintained between any American city and a Canadian city or town by the use of railway tunnel, bridge or car ferry, indicate the method, and name the Canadian city or town in each case.
- 15 5. Locate the following British possessions, and mention something of interest about each: Malta, Perim, Rhodesia, Wei-hai-wei, Barbados, Anticosti, Magdalen Islands, Cocos Island, Fanning Island, Isle of Wight.
- 15 6. Name, with capitals, the countries of Europe:
- (a) bordering on the North Sea;
 - (b) bordering on the Baltic Sea;
 - (c) bordering on the Mediterranean Sea;
- 15 7. Write a note on Newfoundland, telling its position and size, and describing the wealth derived from its forests, its mines and the surrounding waters.

HISTORY.

Time: 2 hours.

NOTE.—Five questions only are to be attempted.

Value—100.

1. When and under what circumstances were these territorial additions made to the British Empire: Ceylon, Cape Breton, Jamaica, Cape Colony, Gibraltar, New South Wales?
2. Briefly explain and connect with some reign or period of English History: The Act of Supremacy, The National Covenant, The Restoration, Jacobite, Catholic Emancipation, Ballot Act.
3. Tell the story of the explorations of: (a) La Verendrye, (b) Champlain, (c) Captain Cook. (Not more than 20 lines to each.)

6 GEORGE V, A. 1916

4. Give the terms of: (a) The Peace of Paris, 1763; (b) The Quebec Act; (c) First Reform Bill in 1832.
5. Write short notes (not to exceed 10 lines each) on: (a) Fall of Wolsey, (b) Laval, (c) Montcalm, (d) Sir George E. Cartier, (e) Sir Robert Peel and the Corn Laws.
6. Describe (a) The Early Life, (b) The Military Career, (c) Exile—of Napoleon the Great.
7. Explain the Act of Union between Great Britain and Ireland, 1801, and point out Pitt's connection with it. How has the Union succeeded?

SPELLING AND DICTATION.

SPELLING.

Time: 30 minutes.

NOTE.—Copy the following, correcting the errors in spelling; 5 marks will be deducted for every misspelled word in your copy.

Value—50.

Water-powers and the products of the soil and forest may be wasted and partially destroyed, but, by careful and long continued treatment, a re-creation is made possible; by the extension of our forests and the judicious care of our soils and waters we may be assured of timber, water and abundant crops for all time.

The ores or minerals, on the other hand, are the products resulting from the action of different forces in nature extending over long periods of time which cannot be measured in terms of life. Hence when such deposits are exhausted, they cannot be replenished. The coal when once burned, goes into the air and cannot be reclaimed. It is true that metals are utilised without being, like coal, entirely and irrevocably destroyed in use. Gold and silver serve mainly to increase the stock of the precious metals upon which the monetary systems of the world are based. They are to a certain extent dissipated and lost beyond recovery by the wearing away of coins and by use in the arts.

The use of iron, copper, lead and tin may also be divided into classes, one of which leaves more or less scrap metal or waste from which metal can be recovered, while the other destroys or dissipates beyond recovery the metal employed. The exhaustion of mineral resources, therefore, when once accomplished, is a permanent exhaustion, and the conservation of these resources is a national duty.

DICTATION.

Time: 30 minutes.

NOTE.—This paper should not be seen by the candidates. The Examiner will read over the whole extract once, and then reread it slowly and distinctly, indicating to the candidates the occurrence of each full stop. A third reading of the whole extract may be given if sufficient time remains. The whole time occupied should not be more than half an hour.

Value—50.

For one hundred and fifty years France laboured to build up a strong colony in Canada, and the result at the end of that time was a scattered population of less than seventy-five thousand people. Historians are prone to put the blame for this compara-

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tive lack of success in colonization on the methods adopted by France; but during the time she held possession of New France, the mother country did everything possible, according to her light, both directly and indirectly, to build up a strong colony in Canada. She granted monopolies to trading companies on condition that they establish settlements. She sent out regiments of soldiers, and, when they were no longer needed in the field, she placed them on the land. But it cannot be said that France was eminently successful in establishing a strong, self-reliant colony in Canada.

Geographic influences tended to retard emigration from the homeland. The climatic conditions were harsher than those of sunny France. The arable soil was inferior in quality, and much labour had to be expended in clearing away the forest before food crops could be produced. Often the land, after being cleared, was found unfit for cultivation, or so rocky as to be almost worthless for agricultural purposes.

The environment of the settlers in New France was in sharp contrast with that of the settlers in New England, who, on a more fertile soil and under a less severe climate, occupied the narrow coastal plain between the Appalachian Mountains and the sea.

TRANSCRIPTION AND WRITING.

Time: 1 hour.

Value—50 for each.

The candidate is required to make a neat, clean and correct copy of the manuscript handed to him with this slip, writing out all abbreviations at full length, and correcting any misspellings. The words scored through are to be omitted, and the interlineations and the marginal and other additions are to be inserted in their proper places as indicated. All changes or corrections, other than these, will be *counted as errors*. This paper will be taken as a test of writing also.

6 GEORGE V, A. 1916

Civil Service of Canada - Qualifying.

sooner or later /

& further /

The Indians in the Territory will have to be taken charge of by the Dom. Govt., as the game, their ^{principal} ~~chief~~ means of subsistence, is being driven further back every yr., & it is ^{becom^g} ~~gett^g~~ more difficult for them to obtain ^{sufficient} ~~enough~~ for food.

stet /

tr /

S /

be^d dried & smoked
as ~~they~~ caught,

S /

Fish ~~also~~ forms an important pt. of their ^{annually} ~~supply~~ supply of food, & grt. quantities are caught ~~every yr.~~ in the Yukon & in the many lakes throughout the Territory. These fish furnish them with food for the winter mos. in additⁿ to any game ~~wh~~ they are able to ^{obtain} ~~get~~.

S /

, as a rule,

try

The Yukon Indians are not banded together in ^{any} large nos., but they are scattered in small camps all over the Territory; each family has a winter hunt^g ground, while they wander ^{dur^g} in the summer mos. fr. place to place in search of fish.

or no /
as are the Indians
in the Territories,

They are on the whole a very shiftless lot, far more ^{prone} ~~ready~~ to beg for assistance than to look for work, tho' I must say that they have behaved very well & caused us little trouble. They are very fond of intoxicat^g liquor, & will, when possible, obtain it & drink to excess. In a few cases

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tr/ we were able ^{fortunately} ~~by good luck~~ to obtain convict^s against the parties who had supplied them with intoxicants.

8/ tr/ We were continually called upon dur^g the past winter to furnish them with supplies. One band in particular had come fr. the Mackenzie & Peel River country, & had reached the head of the Klondyke River without find^g any game; they ^{were} ~~were~~ when discovered in a starv^d conditⁿ by a prospector, who gave them what he cd. spare fr. his supplies & brought the news to Dawson. A party was tr/ sent out at once with food for them.

on hunt^g expeditions/ , not only to those in our immediate ^{vicinity} ~~neighborhood~~ but to others who had wandered into the interior, & had failed to find ^{sufficient} game

(6) Examination for Positions in the Lower Grades. Inside Service. May, 1915.

ARITHMETIC.

Time: $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

NOTE.—No marks will be allowed for Questions 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 unless the work is shown and the answers are correct.

Value.

- 12 2. Write in words: 700017; 900090683; 18008979006.
- 12 2. Write in figures: Nine hundred and three thousand, seven hundred and thirteen; Fifty million, nineteen thousand, nine hundred; Sixty-seven billion, five hundred and fifty.
- 16 3. Add: 69874; 7289; 506738; 629; 58374; 9277; 64875; 93896; 7270; 903348; 76187.
- 12 4. Subtract 6987473795 from 10534910931.
- 16 5. Multiply 80473659 by 6097.
- 16 6. Divide 60937305901 by 8739.
- 16 7. In 1910 Canada produced 4,753,975 barrels of cement, worth \$1.35 a barrel. In 1913 she produced 8,658,922 barrels, worth \$1.29 a barrel. How much more was the total output worth in 1913 than in 1910?

100

SPELLING AND DICTATION.

Same as on page 89.

WRITING.

Same as on page 90.

(7) Competitive Examination for Positions in Subdivision B of the Third Division,
Inside Service, May, 1915.

ARITHMETIC.

Time: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Candidates are to do all the questions. All work must be shown.

Value—100.

- 1. (a) Find the G.C.M. of 36, 96, 144 and 224.
(b) Find the L.C.M. of 56, 90, 128 and 184.
(c) Reduce 6.85 weeks to weeks, days, hours, minutes and seconds.
- 2. A bridge 80 feet long and 20 feet wide is covered with plank 2½ inches thick. Find cost of the plank at \$25 per thousand board feet.
- 3. On March 1st a bill of goods, amounting to \$425.60, was bought on the following terms: three months' credit; or 5% off if paid in 60 days; or 10% off if paid in 30 days. How much would settle the bill, (a) on June 1st? (b) on April 20th? (c) on March 27th?
- 4. Find the cost of plastering the walls and ceiling of a room 36 ft. x 20 ft. x 15 ft. at 36 cents per square yard, making allowance for half the area of four doors, each 8 ft. x 3 ft. 9 in., and eight windows, each 7½ ft. x 4 ft.
- 5. An agent bought 12000 bushels of wheat at \$1.55 per bushel, and charged 1½% commission. How much money must his employer remit him?
- 6. The net amount received by a village for taxes is \$9690. The rate of taxation is 17 mills on the dollar, and the collector charges 5% of the total taxes. What is the amount of the assessment?
- 7. On August 21st, 1896, I bought of Henry Black goods worth \$379.60, and gave him my note bearing interest at 5%. On December 10th, he discounted my note at the bank at 7%. Find proceeds, if the date of maturity was March 13th, 1897.

BOOKKEEPING.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

A. & Co., with a capital investment of	\$20,000 00
purchased a retail business, including the following accounts:—	
Stock on hand, May 1st, 1914.. .. .	\$17,128 68
Real Estate (land and building).. .. .	8,000 00
Plant (including machinery and tools).. .. .	1,000 00
Furniture and Fixtures (office and store).. .. .	1,000 00
Horses and Wagons (includes also harness) ..	600 00
Good Will, valued at.. .. .	1,416 82
Accounts Receivable	3,542 10
Bills receivable.. .. .	847 00
Bills Payable.. .. .	1,709 60
Accounts Payable.. .. .	11,825 00
	<hr/>
	\$33,534 60
	<hr/>

During the year the firm purchased goods amounting to \$74,080.88 from wholesale houses. Credit Sales amounted to \$51,717.57, on which the allowances for Discount were \$226.09. These accounts were settled by Cash totalling \$42,312.06, all of which was deposited in the Bank, and Notes amounting to \$10,491.48, of which \$9,420.48 were discounted in the Bank, the charges being \$57.80.

Bills receivable on hand May 1st, \$847.00, when due were paid and credited by the Bank to the firm's Bank Account. The purchases were paid for by cheques totalling \$36,454.01 and Bank drafts amounting to \$34,080.88, leaving unpaid \$2,582.22.

Discounts allowed on purchases were \$963.77.

Drafts due and paid by Bank totalled \$32,600.40.

Accounts Payable, \$11,825.00, were settled by cheques.

Bills payable of May 1st, when due were paid by Bank.

Cash sales were \$42,490.27, all of which was deposited in the Bank.

Cheques were drawn on the Bank for Petty Cash amounting to \$400.00, out of which were paid the following: Gratuities, \$20.75; Interest and Exchange, \$56.11; Postage, \$96.04, and Travel, \$45.55.

The following were paid by cheques on the Bank: Real Estate, \$163.46; Furniture, \$131.25; Insurance, \$337.33; Advertising, \$564.27; Wagon, \$42.67; Plant, \$46.70; Light and Heat, \$214.20; General Expense, \$502.06; Rent, \$2,474.50; Salaries, \$7,259.31; Stable, \$941.96; Taxes, \$67.25, and Printing, \$252.20.

Allow Reserve for Depreciation, Furniture and Fixtures ..	\$100 00
“ “ “ “ Plant....	107 48
“ “ “ Bad Debts..	400 00

Stock on hand per Inventory April 30, 1915, \$16,958.42.

Write up Cash Book, Journal and Ledger. Take off Trial Balance, and prepare Postage, \$96.04, and Travel, \$45.55.

COMPOSITION.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

1. Write to a friend a letter of about 300 words on *one* of the following subjects:—
 - (a) The Passing of Lord Roberts: Lessons to be drawn from the career of this great soldier of the Empire.
 - (b) Canada's Part in the War.
 - (c) The Canadian Red Cross Fund.
 - (d) The Heroic Resistance of Belgium.
2. The following speech was delivered by the First Lord of the Admiralty at the Colonial Conference, 1902. State briefly in your own words the substance of this speech, so that your synopsis shall not exceed *two* pages of the answer-book. Candidates are requested to pay special attention to spelling, writing, punctuation, grammar, and style.

Mr. Chamberlain and Gentlemen, the Admiralty has circulated a memorandum which, I think, you all have before you. We endeavoured in the memorandum to confine ourselves to setting forward the nature of the problem which the Admiralty has to face on behalf of the Empire, and to indicate the extent of the burden which is thrown on the Mother Country. I need not say that I shall be happy to answer any questions that any of the Colonial Premiers here present might wish to ask in elucidation of the general principle, and the facts stated in the memorandum. I would

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propose, if Mr. Chamberlain and the Premiers agreed, that when the Admiralty come to a detailed discussion with any Colony or group of Colonies, that those discussions should be held separately. The Admiralty is entirely at the disposal of Ministers if they will be kind enough to visit us and discuss the problem with us so far as it concerns their own Colony. To-day I will merely endeavour to lay emphasis on two points which are contained within this memorandum. The first on which I would lay the greatest possible stress is, the reason why we have eliminated from this memorandum any allusion to the word "defence." There was a time in this country, not so very long ago either, when naval strategists regarded the naval problem mainly from the point of view of defence. That, I submit, is altogether heretical. The real problem which this Empire has to face in the case of a naval war is simply and absolutely to find out where the ships of the enemy are, to concentrate the greatest possible force where these ships are, and to destroy these ships. That is the only possible method of protecting this Empire from the efforts which navies may make to damage her commerce or her territory. It follows from this that there can be no localization of naval forces in the strict sense of the word. There can be no local allocation of ships to protect the mouth of the Thames, to protect Liverpool, to protect Sydney, to protect Halifax. If we make any such attempt of the kind, we should only be inviting disaster. It follows also that whatever local distribution of forces may be advisable and feasible in time of peace, in time of naval war there must be only one authority with full power and responsibility; any diminution of the power of that central authority, any risk of hesitation or delay in making a conjunction of the squadrons where they can deal the most effective blow, may have disastrous consequences.

The second point on which I wish to lay special stress is this. At present there is only one agreement between the Imperial Government and any group of Colonial Governments in respect of naval affairs, although we have received generous—and independently proffered—aid from the Cape and from Natal—I allude to the Australian agreement. Now, gentlemen, I attach great importance to that agreement, because the statesmen who negotiated it and signed it have led the way in what I may call the Imperial consideration of this question of naval policy. But, like every document that commences a policy, it has faults, and to my mind there is no fault greater in it than this, that the relations of the Australasian Governments to the Imperial are simply that of the man who pays to the man who supplies. The Australasian Governments pay us a certain contribution; for this contribution we supply them with a certain article. Now, this is good as far as it goes, but it does not, to my mind, go far enough. It does not give our New Zealand and Australian fellow-countrymen the sense of personal interest, of personal possession, in the British Navy, which I most of all desiderate for the future, and I want, not only the Colonial Governments to understand that on the naval protection of the Empire, exercised through a wise naval strategy, depends our future existence as a United Empire, but I want them to regard the Navy as their own, at least, as much as ours, and with that object I wish to see in the Navy more Colonial officers and a contribution of Colonial seamen. I want, in fact, if I may use such a term, to increase the maritime spirit of the Empire. After all, we are not in this country all sailors, yet we are all imbued with the maritime spirit. Here you have the great Colonies covering vast geographical tracts of country; is there not a danger that in the far interior, unless we take precautions, the maritime spirit may be lost? I want to bring Australasia, Canada, and South Africa to understand, in the sense that the average Englishman understands it, that the sea is the one material source of our greatness and our power; the main bond of union; the real source of our strength—if I may use such mixed metaphor—that the sea is to the Empire as the breath of life; but it cannot be done, I opine, so long as we are only receivers of money. I want to see from all parts of the Empire a personal contribution to the Navy, so that it may not only be an

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abstract Admiralty to govern the Navy, but an Admiralty that has won the confidence of the Colonies because the Colonies understand its policy, and because in each Colony there are officers and men belonging to the Navy—an integral portion of the Navy. Those are the two points, gentlemen, on which I wish to lay special stress, and I can only conclude, as I began, by saying I am here at your service to answer any questions which you may wish to address to me.

GEOGRAPHY.

Time: 2 hours.

NOTE.—Candidates will take Question 1 and any other *six*.

Value—100.

1. Give in detail, from west to east, the boundary between Canada and the United States.
2. Name, locate, and give the approximate population of the *fifteen* largest cities of Canada.
3. Name and briefly describe the *five* great physical divisions of Canada, under the following heads; (a) position and extent, (b) surface and drainage, (c) soil.
4. By means of a paragraph in each case, define, explain, and exemplify in Canada if possible, any *five* of the following: delta, flood-plain, hot spring, glacier, fiord, canyon, geyser.
5. What, where, and for what noted are: Manchester, Malta, Leeds, Sheffield, Woolwich, Suez, Glasgow, Dardanelles, Belfast, Sheerness, Nanaimo, Gibraltar, Vera Cruz, Luxemburg?
6. Name and locate definitely *two* Canadian, *two* American, *three* British, and *three* other European seaports doing an extensive transatlantic trade, and give *one* chief article of export and of import, respectively for each.
7. Give the *two* leading industries of each of the provinces of Canada, and state in each case the chief foreign market for the output.
8. Name *six* leading minerals and *four* chief manufactured products, common to both Canada and the United States, and state definitely where each is produced most extensively in each country.
9. Draw a map of the Western European war area, locating Portsmouth, Havre, Antwerp, Calais, Ostend, Heligoland, Paris, Kiel, Warsaw, Reims.

HISTORY.

Time: 2 hours.

NOTE.—Candidates will take Question 1 and any *five* others.

Value—100.

1. Write brief notes (five or six lines each) on any *five* of the following: Lady Jane Grey, Act of Supremacy (1559), Sir Thomas More, The Mayflower, Colbert, Lord Nelson, Cavaliers and Roundheads, Habeas Corpus Act.
2. Give a brief sketch of the history of England from the death of Charles II to the coming of William of Orange.

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3. Tell as fully as you can what Richelieu aimed at doing for France. How far did his plans succeed?
4. Describe as fully as you can the condition of France immediately before 1789.
5. What were the main objects of the Reform Bill of 1832? Describe with some detail how it became law.
6. What was the origin of the Clergy Reserve controversy in Upper Canada? Explain clearly how it was that Lower Canada had little interest in this question.
7. Describe with some detail the manner of life of a French-Canadian habitant of the early Eighteenth Century; *or*
Describe the making of a home in the wilderness and manner of life of a United Empire Loyalist pioneer in Upper Canada about the close of the Eighteenth Century.
8. Describe as fully as you can the methods which have been adopted by the Canadian Government since Confederation to settle the area west of Lake Superior.

SHORTHAND.

NOTE.—Both the following passages should be dictated to the candidates in a clear and distinct voice, at the rates indicated. No preliminary reading is to be given to the candidates. The bar-strokes will indicate to the reader his progress at the end of every fifteen seconds. Upon completion of the two readings, the candidates should be notified that they will be allowed one hour and a half for transcribing their shorthand notes in manuscript.

Value—100.

EIGHTY WORDS PER MINUTE.

In a speech in which the whole question of the war was dealt with in a masterly fashion, and which | it was my pleasure to read and to reread, this sentence occurred: "For the balance of our lives the best | measure of our worth will be how we behaved in this war." That is an admirable sentiment, and it is | admirably expressed. I could conceive no greater duty than for my young friend, for whom I have the profoundest respect, | to take that as a text for his speeches wherever he goes, and as a text for repetition. It is | just to the extent we live up to that doctrine that we shall discharge our duties as citizens of the | greatest Empire the world has ever seen. The people of Canada to-day know they are living in an Empire of | brave men, and they want to be ruled by a brave government. They want to be ruled by a government | who sees its one duty and allows nothing to distract it from that duty. We, with our Allies, have pledged | our honour, our blood, and our money to put the exiled people of Belgium back upon their native soil. | We have given pledges and hostages that we shall restore the sacredness of international treaties, that we shall put in | honourable position the pledged word of peoples. Is this task not big enough for us? It is a task worthy | of our Empire.

ONE HUNDRED WORDS PER MINUTE.

It is an additional source of pride to us that England did not seek this war. It is a matter of history—one of the | noblest pages of the history of England—that she never drew the sword until every means had been exhausted to secure and to keep an | honourable peace. For a time it was hoped that Sir Edward Grey, who on more than one occasion has saved Europe from such a calamity, | would again avert the awful scourge of war. Sir, it will go down on a still nobler page of history that England

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could have averted | this if she had been willing to forego the position which she has maintained for many centuries as the head of European civilization; | if she had been willing to desert her allies, to sacrifice her obligations, to allow the German Emperor to trample upon heroic Belgium, | to infringe upon the rights of France, and to put down his booted heel upon Continental Europe. At that price England would have secured peace; | but her answer to the German Emperor was: Your proposals are infamous. And, rather than accept them, England has entered into this war; and there | is not to-day, all over the universe, a British subject, there is not outside the British Empire a single man, whose admiration for England is | not greater by reason of this firm and noble attitude. So to-day England is at war. Her fleets are maintaining the freedom of the ocean. | Her armies have already crossed the channel towards plains made famous more than once by British valour, this time to maintain the independence of Belgium. | The armed forces of Europe, as we all know, have been increasing beyond measure, and it has been feared that war was bound to come. |

SPELLING AND DICTATION.

Same as on page 94.

TRANSCRIPTION AND WRITING.

Time: 1 hour.

Value—50 for each.

The candidate is required to make a neat, clean and correct copy of the manuscript handed to him with this slip, writing out all abbreviations at full length, and correcting any misspellings. The words scored through are to be omitted, and the interlineations and the marginal and other additions are to be inserted in their proper places as indicated. All changes or corrections, other than these, *will be counted as errors*. This paper will be taken as a test of writing also.

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Civil Service of Canada—Third Two Clerkships

Altho' there is an apparent decrease in the amt
 S/ of gold ~~that was~~ produced in the past season,
 with a ^{consequent} loss of revenue ~~consequence~~, it can be
 tr/ (in grt. pt. accounted for) by the fact that the
 Govt. has valued all gold for export at the rate of
 S/ \$15 per oz., irrespective of the creek fr. wh. it
 S/ comes; some of the latter produce gold wh. is
 worth \$17 & over.

tr/ A grt. deal of gold was (lost also) dur^d
 tr/ S/ the (freshets in spring), when many ^{of the} dumps
 that had been brot to the surface dur^d the
 stet/ previous winter were washed away; this has
 tended to lessen the productⁿ. The decrease
 tr/ S/ is however (temporary only), & will be ^{so} ~~thus~~
 understood, if we consider the real state &
 conditⁿ of the country. In the 1st. place,
 dur^d the last season a ^{vast} grt. area of low-grade
 ground, wh. (cd. not be touched in former yrs.),
 & was considered unprofitable, has been worked,
 & to grt. profit. The bldg. of roads to the many
 tr/ centres of min^t has tended to (very much lessen)
 the cost of productⁿ, as frt. rates have been
 far lower than in former yrs.; this has
 enabled the prospector to seek fields that
 tr/ (were) ⁱⁿ formerly ^{yrs.} far beyond his reach. The

; & the fact that
 much of the ^{richer} ground
 has been worked
 out,

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country ^{far from} ~~noted~~ ^{be} worked out, is, I believe
 firmly, only in its infancy. * The pick & shovel
 are ^{be} replaced by mach^y. The past summer
 has witnessed the introduc^{tion} of mach^y on
 almost ^{nearly} every creek of import^{ce}, & to day ^{one} ~~we~~ can
 see steam-dredges scoop^g up the dirt at the
 rate of a ton every ^{two or three} ~~few~~ mins. A machine of
 this ~~descript~~^{stet/} ^{tr/} capable of handling a large quantity
 of material at ^a greatly reduced cost for labor,
 (naturally results) in far greater returns, & ~~makes~~
^{enables} it possible for ground of a very low grade to be
 worked profitably.

, by means of the
 pick & shovel, } { The old way of robb^g the earth of its treasures is fast
 * { becom^g a thing of the past, & will soon be
 traditional in this country.

TYPEWRITING.

Time: 30 minutes.

Value—100.

Copy the following:—

I once knew a distinguished alienist who said that all men and women were on their way either to the penitentiary or to the insane asylum. When he was remonstrated with, he said that he could not qualify that statement other than to say that some people died before they got there. Now, it rather seems to me that, from wherever I start or for wherever I start, I am gently led up to both the penitentiary and the insane asylum. That is the predicament in which I find myself now. However, I have no fault to find for being led up to the consideration of these two institutions. I have every sympathy with every one who is anxious about the condition of our penitentiaries, and more particularly about the manner of treatment of our unfortunate insane convicts. I have every sympathy with him, because I share his anxiety. It is a subject that is present to my mind during a very large part of the time, and which has given me matter for thought, and I may say for action, during a period of months.

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Terror of good things is one of the peculiar results of distorted economic reasoning. A consul has "warned" the American Republic that an underwear mill in Hong Kong sells one-half its entire product in New York city; that steel rails are being produced in a Chinese modern steel mill with labour that commands only thirty cents a day for ten and a half hours; that Shantung province, with a population of more than 30,000,000, is building modern railways; that in the City of Tsingchau Chinese capital is building a modern steel mill with \$10,000,000 invested, and employing labour at twenty cents a day. Instead of rejoicing at the resultant prospect of getting underwear, steel rails and other products with much less effort than formerly, the reporting Consul regards these things as portentous and even terrible.

The capacity of China to shower blessings on the world is regarded with terror because the reporting Consul has forgotten that the object of industry and commerce is to get underclothing, steel rails, and other products. He thinks the object is to throw obstacles in the way of getting these things and to make it more difficult to supply ordinary wants. The heathen Chinese may be peculiar, but he will not send one single suit or half-suit of underclothing from his gigantic factory or so much as a single knife-blade from his vast rolling mills to the United States unless the people of that republic make something more satisfactory to give him in payment.

He will do no Zeppelin act to ruin American industry. He will distribute only as American industry continues able to reciprocate. The more freely he is able to distribute and the more he gives in return for what he receives, the more he will lessen the difficulties which make it so hard to produce a living by work in the Republic. The Consul's theory, that it is a good thing to make good things hard to get, has received a rude jolt by the present belligerent obstruction of trade.

The following table shows the quantities of coal entered for consumption during the fiscal years ending in 1912, 1913, and 1914, respectively:—

Fort William—

Bituminous.	Tons.	Valued at
1912.. .. .	1,831,349	\$3,920,519
1913.. .. .	1,847,477	3,832,080
1914.. .. .	376,835	1,954,441
Anthracite.		
1912.. .. .	311,323	1,528,675
1913.. .. .	294,162	1,356,106
1914.. .. .	370,835	1,954,441

Port Arthur—

Bituminous.		
1912.. .. .	1,283,370	2,941,395
1913.. .. .	1,048,850	2,308,101
1914.. .. .	1,307,939	3,065,769
Anthracite.		
1912.. .. .	152,588	763,675
1913.. .. .	167,705	893,120
1914.. .. .	205,380	1,078,450

(8) Competitive Examination for Positions in Subdivision B of the Second Division, Inside Service, May, 1915.

ALGEBRA.

Time: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Seven questions only are to be attempted.

Value—100.

1. Find the value of $a^3 - 3a^2b + 3ab^2 - b^3 - a^2 + b^2$, if $a = \frac{1}{5}$ and $b = -\frac{1}{5}$.

2. Simplify:

$$\text{i. } \frac{x-a}{\frac{1}{a}-\frac{1}{b}} \times \frac{a-b}{1-\frac{a}{x}}$$

$$\text{ii. } \frac{b}{\sqrt{a}} \times \sqrt[3]{ac} \times \frac{\sqrt[4]{c^3}}{\sqrt[4]{b}} \times \frac{\sqrt{b-1}}{a^{-\frac{1}{6}}}$$

3. Find the factors of

$$\text{i. } x^3 + 5x^2 + x + 5.$$

$$\text{ii. } 3x^3 + 6x^2 - 189x.$$

$$\text{iii. } 4a^2(x^3 + 18ab^2) - (32a^5 + 9b^2x^3).$$

4. Solve the equations:

$$\text{i. } \frac{x}{15} + \frac{y}{12} + \frac{x}{3} - \frac{y}{4} = 1.$$

$$\text{ii. } \frac{2x+1}{5} + \frac{7}{2x-3} = \frac{16}{3}.$$

5. If the equation $x^2 + 2(1+k)x + k^2 = 0$ has equal roots, what is the value of k ?

6. Find two numbers whose sum is $\frac{5}{6}$ and whose difference is equal to their product.

7. If x varies as y directly and as z inversely, and $x = 14$ when $y = 10$ and $z = 14$; find z when $x = 49$ and $y = 45$.

8. Find three quantities in geometrical progression such that their product is 343 and their sum is $30\frac{1}{2}$.

9. Show that $\log \frac{11}{15} + \log \frac{490}{279} - 2 \log \frac{7}{9} = \log 2$.

10. From 7 men and 4 women a committee of 6 is to be formed: in how many ways can this be done (i) when the committee contains exactly 2 women, (ii) at least 2 women?

ARITHMETIC.

Time: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Six questions only are to be attempted. The details of the work must be given.

Value—100.

1. Find, correct to three decimal places, the value of $\frac{b + \sqrt{b-c}}{a}$, where $a = 14$, $b = 39$, $c = 11$.

2. What is the cost of painting the walls and the ceiling of a room 24 feet 6 inches long, 18 feet 3 inches wide, and 10 feet 3 inches high, at 32 cents per square yard for the walls and 36 cents per square yard for the ceiling.

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3. A merchant bought 360 yards of cloth at \$2.40 per yard. He sold 125 yards of it at \$3.10, 130 yards at \$2.80, and the remainder at \$3.15. Find his average gain per yard, and his gain per cent.
4. A sum of money is out at compound interest at 5% for four years. For how long would the same sum have to be invested, at the same rate, at simple interest, to give the same amount?
5. I bought 32 shares of a certain stock at 141½, and sold them again at 128½, after having received a dividend of 4½%. Find my loss or gain per cent, and the amount of my loss or gain.
6. A note is drawn on June 20th and is payable four months after date. What per cent does a bank make on its money by discounting the note on August 11th at 6%?
7. A man bought 400 barrels of apples at \$2.16 per barrel, and insured them for two-thirds their value at 1½%. At what price per barrel should he sell them to cover the cost of insurance and make a profit of 20% on the buying price?
8. A merchant gives his agent a commission of 2% for buying 50 boxes of coffee, each box containing 120 pounds, at 15 cents per pound. On the coffee he pays an advalorem duty of 10% and a specific duty of 2 cents per pound; and \$35.50 for other expenses. What is the total cost?
9. How many square feet of zinc would be needed to cover a conical roof which has a height of 20 feet and a diameter of 30 feet at its base?
10. A cylindrical well has a depth of 20 feet, and its inside diameter is 5 feet. Find the volume of the wall of stone-work, 15 inches thick, which surrounds it?

BIOLOGY.

Time: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Eight questions only to be attempted: four in each of the two sections.

BOTANY.

Value—100.

1. Describe the different kinds of fruits, mentioning *one* example of each.
2. Compare a pine with a maple.
3. Write a short account
 - (a) of *Lycopodium*.
 - (b) of *Agaricus*.
 - (c) of *Ædogonium*.
4. Contrast the nutritive processes of wheat with those of the wheat rust.
5. Discuss the changes which take place in the ovule of the pea after fertilization.

ZOOLOGY.

1. Describe the structure of the heart in a mammal, and explain in what respects, and why, it is different from that of the fish and of the amphibian.
2. How would you proceed to classify the native birds according to their habits and mode of life? In what ways may they be injurious or beneficial?
3. Discuss the function of excretion of waste materials in higher and lower animals.
4. Describe the external form and mode of life of any common spider.
5. What characters may be used to distinguish the chief division of the Mollusca?

BOOK-KEEPING.

Same as on page 99.

CHEMISTRY.

Time: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Seven questions only are to be attempted. All definite chemical reactions should be expressed by equations.

Value—100.

1. State the law of multiple proportions. The two oxides of carbon contain respectively 27.28% and 42.86% of carbon. Show from this that their composition conforms to the above law.
2. Distinguish between the terms *atomic weight* and *equivalent weight*. 1.22 grams of a certain metal yield 2.02 grams of the oxide. The specific heat of the metal is 0.245. Deduce the equivalent weight and the accurate atomic weight.
3. Write (a) the symbol and (b) the formula of oxygen, and state the meaning of each without using any theoretical terms, as atom and molecule. Distinguish between "2 O" and "O₂." If a gas were discovered having the formula O₄, what would its density be compared with that of oxygen?
4. 2.5 litres of steam at 110° C. and 780 mm. weigh 1.47 grams. Calculate the molecular weight of water.
5. How is hydrogen sulphide usually prepared in the laboratory? Make a drawing of the apparatus you would use, and explain the reaction. Describe the properties and uses of hydrogen sulphide. How could you detect traces of it in the air?
6. Tell what you know of the composition of ordinary fat. What occurs when a fat is boiled with solution of an alkali? What is this process called?
7. What is calcium carbide? Give an account of its manufacture, properties and uses.
8. Give all necessary directions for preparing a good specimen of each of the following substances from metallic zinc: (a) zinc oxide, (b) zinc sulphate, (c) zinc chloride. Tell what you know of the uses of these substances.
9. What is a reversible reaction? Taking the reaction between sulphuric acid and common salt as an example, state the conditions necessary to make the reaction (a) complete, (b) balanced.
10. The lead in 6.9 grams of brass is found to yield 0.101 gram of lead sulphate. Calculate the percentage of lead in the brass. (Pb = 207, S = 32.)

COMPOSITION.

Time: 3 hours.

NOTE.—Candidates are advised to give attention to their writing.

Value.

- 25 1. Write an essay of at least five paragraphs on *one* of the following subjects:—
 - (a) The Autobiography of some animal or plant.
 - (b) The Influence of Mind.
 - (c) Farming in Western Canada.
 - (d) Arguments *for* or *against* the abolition of the bar.

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- 10 2. (a) Certain pronouns have a form in the objective different from that of the nominative. Give a complete list of such objectives. (b) Certain pronouns have possessives with no apostrophe. Give a list of all such possessives.
- 10 3. Explain or define the following terms: *phrase, sarcasm, homonym, hyphen, orthoepy, analysis, ellipsis, polysyllable, participle, alliteration.*
- 10 4. What is grammatical government? Rewrite the following in correct form, and tell what principles of government have been violated:—
 (a) Between you and I, there's no errors in those kind of sentences.
 (b) It don't seem possible that every one should forget their books.
 (c) Thou has given away your fortune to no one knows who.
- 10 5. Construct sentences which will show that you are able to use with discrimination each of the *two* plurals of the following nouns: *penny, index, genius, die* and *cloth*.
- 10 6. Analyze in detail the following sentences:—
 (a) Having found myself suddenly deprived of the pleasures of the town, I began to grow dispirited.
 (b) Silently, one by one, in the infinite meadow of heaven, Blossomed the lovely stars, the forget-me-nots of the angels.
- 25 7. Set out in orderly form, on *not* more than *two* pages, the gist of the following report. Arrange your summary in such a manner as to enable a busy man readily to grasp all the salient points.

There is a tendency in some quarters to attribute the increased cost of living, in part at least, to the cold storage warehouse. I do not understand that it is the business of this Branch to defend the cold storage industry from criticism of any kind, either reasonable or unreasonable, but it may not be out of place to offer a few remarks on the subject. That the price of food has risen during the period in which the cold storage industry has been developed is undoubtedly true, but it is also true that prices have risen as much for articles that never go into cold storage as they have for those perishable food products for which cold storage is now a necessity if an adequate supply is to be available during the period of non-production. That the average yearly prices for foods of seasonal production are not any higher than they would be if no cold storage were available is, I believe, a statement which is quite capable of proof. Without the markets which cold storage warehouse affords for the surplus of foods over that which is required for immediate consumption during the period in which these foods are produced, their production would be strictly limited to the current demands and only for such quantities as could be marketed at a profit. Two very good illustrations as to the effect of cold storage on prices are furnished in the record of the produce market during the past six months. Take eggs, for instance. The quantity of eggs placed in cold storage in the early part of the season of 1912 turned out to be in excess of the quantity required for winter consumption, partly on account of the mild weather, which favoured the production of eggs during the winter months. As soon as it was realized that the market was oversupplied, the prices of eggs went so low as to cause actual loss to many holders, and the consumer got the benefit, simply because too large a quantity was placed in storage, and stored eggs must be got rid of before the new crop is available. On the other hand, the quantity of butter in cold storage in Canada at the close of the manufacturing season of 1912 was insufficient to meet the consumptive demands during the winter months. The price naturally rose until it was possible to bring in butter from New Zealand and pay the duty thereon and still sell it at a profit. Some five million pounds of butter have been imported during the past five months to meet the shortage in the Canadian supply. It hardly requires any argument to prove that if there had been an additional ten million pounds or more

of butter in cold storage in Canada last fall, the price would never have been higher than the export basis, which would have been from 22 to 24 cents per pound, whereas the wholesale price during the past winter was from 30 to 31 cents per pound in Eastern Canada.

These two instances are sufficient answer to the absurd and exaggerated statements which are frequently made as to the supposedly enormous quantities of perishable food products held in cold storage. Such statements are made often by men who do not take the trouble to calculate the quantity of food which is required to feed a given number of people for a stated period, but the absurdity lies in the fact that the greater the quantity there is in storage the better chance there is for the consumer to secure his supplies at a reasonable cost, because, after all is said, the law of supply and demand must rule.

With very rare exceptions, it would be the height of folly on the part of any owner of cold storage produce to carry it from one season into the period of the next season's production. Instances have been given of meat having been in store two or three years, and, no doubt, there have been cases of that kind, but there is always some explanation. No sane man would carry meat three years, at a cost of about 12 cents a pound for storage alone, for purposes of speculation. Suggestions have been made, on the grounds of public health, to fix a time-limit for certain goods to be held in cold storage. The writer has never been able to see any justification for such a proposal, for the reason that the condition of goods coming out of cold storage bears very little relation to the storage period. It is a well-known fact that eggs which are gathered during the cool weather of April or May and stored under proper conditions, will turn out better during the following winter than eggs which are stored in July or August, when the weather is warm and deterioration sets in much more rapidly. The same may be said of butter. Well-made early summer butter, if stored under proper temperatures, will frequently be fresher and sweeter in the month of February following than butter made in October or November. The condition of the goods when placed in store has more to do with their condition when removed than anything else. It very often happens that the owner of meats, dressed poultry and other goods only places them in cold storage when he thinks they are beginning to spoil. It is cases of this kind that have created a prejudice against cold storage goods with some people. For the protection of the industry, cold storage managers should be very careful as to the condition of the goods offered for storage, and to reject anything which shows signs of deterioration.

The writer believes that supervision and inspection of all cold storage warehouses with a view of securing proper sanitation of premises is all the government regulation of the cold storage industry that is needed in this country. The condition of goods in storage, or as removed therefrom, as far as public health is concerned, can be dealt with under existing municipal regulations for food inspection.

ECONOMICS.

Time: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Five questions only are to be attempted.

Value 100.

1. Explain the following terms: value in use, value in exchange, elasticity of demand, balance of trade, bimetallism, fixed capital, circulating capital, collective bargaining, cumulative preferred stock.
2. (a) What are the chief characteristics of (i) a good medium of exchange, (ii) a good standard of value?
(b) What gold reserve is required for Dominion notes? Why could not we save by issuing these notes on the general credit of the country, without any gold reserve?

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3. Comment on the following quotations:—

- (a) "Only agriculture, fishing and mining are productive, for they alone add to the sum total of wealth."
- (b) "People condemn extravagance, but does it not make trade good and give workmen employment?"
- (c) "We should not import a single article that can be grown or manufactured in Canada."
- (d) "Insurance is simply gambling; if I insure my house against fire, I am simply betting \$10 against \$4,000 that it will burn down."

4. Write brief notes on the following:—

- (a) The wage-fund theory.
- (b) The law of diminishing returns.
- (c) Consumers' rent.

5. Discuss the utility of private ownership.

6. (a) Give illustrations, from your own experience of the advantages and disadvantages of the division of labour.

- (b) Why should war exercise a more serious effect on the finance and industry of neutral nations now than formerly?

7. (a) Explain the following terms as applied to land tenure: copyhold, in common socage, in villeinage, in entail, in fee simple.

- (b) Account for the disappearance of the yeoman class and the growth of the large landed estates in Great Britain.

- (c) Discuss the present movement in favour of small holdings and peasant proprietorship.

8. Discuss *two* of the following topics:—

- Provision against unemployment.
- Profit-sharing.
- Labour unions in Canada.

9. (a) Why have consumers' co-operative associations not, hitherto, succeeded better in Canada?

- (b) What are the chief sources of the revenue of (i) the Dominion, (ii) your province, (iii) your municipality?

FRENCH.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

1. *Translate into English:—*

Comme on servait le café, les convives rejoignirent leur place et le bruit recommença: tous parlaient à la fois. L'adjudant avait entrepris Gustave lui expliquant qu'il devait dire quelque chose aussi. Celui-ci s'excusait: vraiment il ne le pouvait pas, la peine l'oppressait.

— Bah! un mot seulement.

Le bruit d'un verre frappé par le couteau de l'adjudant ramena le silence: la parole était imposée à Gustave.

Celui-ci se leva lentement et remercia ses amis du témoignage d'affection qu'ils lui donnaient. Il ne pouvait dire tout ce qu'il éprouvait au moment de les quitter, pour longtemps peut-être et promettait de n'oublier ni les uns ni les autres. Son émotion avait gagné les assistants, et les plus robustes essuyaient de grosses larmes chaudes qui coulaient sur leurs joues sanguines.

On entonna un chant; il fallait cette diversion à la tristesse, qui n'est que passagère au cœur de l'homme.

— Vrai, vous partez, monsieur, disait la jeune fille à Gustave. Je vous souhaite bon courage, et bonne chance; vous reviendrez . . . voyez-vous, une fois qu'on est dehors, on ne pense plus qu'au retour.

Et s'adressant à l'adjudant:

— Eh bien maintenant, monsieur, laissez-moi partir, mon cocher doit s'impatienter et sûrement vous aussi.

— Soit, mais il faut auparavant payer votre rançon, sinon on vous garde comme prisonnière.

2. *Translate into French:—*

One morning in June, I had just reached the Ministry of the Interior, and was entering my office, when a messenger came up to me and said solemnly:

"The Prime Minister would like to speak to you-at once, sir."

When a public official is sent for by his chief, the first thought that flashes across his brain is that of disgrace, and he instinctively makes a rapid and silent examination of his conscience. Nevertheless, I admit that when I received this message, I took it philosophically. The Prime Minister at that time was Mr. W., of whom I retain most pleasant recollections. To intellectual attractions he added a certain cordiality. He looked upon events, and upon life itself, from the point of view of a man more or less disillusionized; and this made him at the same time satirical, indulgent and obliging. He honoured me with a kindly friendship, notwithstanding the fact that he used to reproach me, in his jesting way, with becoming a reactionary, from my contact with the monarchs of Europe. I once took his breath away by telling that I had dined with the Empress Eugenie.

"A republican official at the Empress' table!" he cried. "You're the only man who would dare to do such a thing And you are the only one," he added slyly, "in whom we would tolerate it?"

For all that, when I entered his room on this particular morning, I was struck by his thoughtful air; and my surprise increased still further when I saw him, after shaking hands with me, close the door and give a glance to make sure that we were quite alone.

3. *Write a French Composition (about 200 words) on ONE of the following subjects:*

Les avantages des sociétés coopératives.

Bienfaits et abus des grèves.

Nos deux langues officielles.

GEOGRAPHY.

Time: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Candidates will answer *seven* questions, and include at least *two* from each division.

Value—100.

POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. State the chief *geographical* conditions which tend to promote or to retard the growth of population in Canada between Winnipeg and the Rocky Mountains.
2. Draw a map, showing *either* the Eastern European *or* the Western European theatre of the present war.
3. Give, with their approximate populations, the cities of Canada with a population of 15,000 or over.

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PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

4. Discuss the probable condition of the interior of the earth.
5. Compare the climate of *either* the Pacific Coast *or* the Atlantic Coast of Canada with that of *either* Ontario and Quebec *or* the prairie provinces, and give reasons for any difference.
6. Explain briefly the following terms: Equinox, Great Circle, Lunar Month, Solar Month, Isothermal Line, Magnetic North, Eclipse of the Moon.

COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY.

7. What are the chief geographic advantages and disadvantages of the St. Lawrence route for steamships, compared with that *viâ* New York?
8. What geographic causes have contributed to the importance of the following places: Belgrade, Chicago, Edmonton, Kiel, Liverpool, Seattle, Winnipeg?
9. What are the most important Canadian fisheries, and in what waters are they carried on?

GEOLOGY.

Time: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Eight questions only are to be attempted.

Value—10%.

1. Name *three* Carbonates that frequently occur as minerals. What physical properties do they possess in common? How may each be distinguished from the others?
or
Name *four* minerals from which, if found in sufficient quantity, Metallic Iron may be economically obtained. State the chemical composition, colour, and hardness of each of these minerals.
2. Into what three great classes may rocks be divided? Name *two* rocks belonging to each class. State the mineralogical composition of each rock named, as well as any characteristics by which it may be distinguished from other rocks.
3. What do you understand by the following terms: Isoclinal, Normal Fault, Stratum, Dyke, Drumlin, and Laccolith? Illustrate your answer by sketches.
4. Distinguish between a Mountain Range and a Cordillera. Describe the various stages in the building of a mountain range. What data may be collected in the field to determine the geological age of a mountain range?
5. *(a)* State what you know concerning (1) the distribution, (2) the causes, of earthquakes. *(b)* Briefly outline the principal hypotheses that have been advanced concerning the physical state of the earth's interior.
6. What is a Fossil? In what ways do fossils assist the geologist in portraying the history of the earth? *or*
Geological Time is divided into Eras, and these are subdivided into Periods. Give, in ascending order, the names of these divisions and subdivisions.
7. Outline the more important of the geographical changes in North America that marked the close of the Permian Period.
8. What is the origin of the term Cretaceous? Briefly outline the distribution of Cretaceous rocks in Canada. What mineral wealth do they contain? Give a brief general description of vertebrate life of the Cretaceous times. Describe *three* typical invertebrate fossils belonging to this period.
9. State what you know concerning the geological age, character, and distribution in North America of the following formations: Trenton, Niagara, Old Red Sandstone, Millstone Grit, Oriskany, and Laramie.

GEOMETRY.

Time: $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

NOTE.—Seven questions only are to be attempted.

Value—100.

1. In an isosceles triangle, (*a*) the angles opposite the equal sides are equal, (*b*) the line joining the vertex to the middle point of the base is perpendicular to the base and bisects the vertical angle.
2. From a point O inside a triangle the lines OA, OB, OC are drawn. Prove that (*a*) $OA + OB$ is less than $CA + CB$, (*b*) $OA + OB + OC$ is less than $AB + BC + CA$.
3. Prove that the perpendicular from the right-angled vertex of a right-angled triangle to the hypotenuse is a mean proportional between the segments of the hypotenuse.
Find the mean proportional between two given line segments.
4. Two triangles are similar if the sides of the one are proportional to the sides of the other.
Divide a given triangle into four similar triangles.
5. The areas of similar triangles are as the squares on homologous sides.
From this theorem deduce the fact that the areas of circles are as the squares on their radii.
6. The bisectors of the angles of a triangle are concurrent.
Describe four circles to touch three given straight lines.
7. From a point in the plane of a circle any number of lines are drawn. Prove that the rectangle on the segments from this point to the intersections of each line with the circle is constant.
Deduce from this that the two tangents from a point to a circle are equal.
8. In a normal quadrilateral ABCD inscribed in a circle the opposite angles are supplementary.
State this theorem for the particular case when C coincides with D.
9. Draw a common tangent to two given circles.
Find the length of each common tangent to the two circles whose radii are 4 feet and 6 feet, and whose centres are 12 feet apart.
10. The rectangle on two sides of a triangle is equal that on the diameter of the circumscribed circle and the altitude of the third side.
The equal sides of an isosceles triangle are each 16 feet, and the altitude is 12 feet. Find the radius of the circumscribed circle.

GERMAN.

Time: $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Value—100.

I. Grammar:—

1. (*a*) What effect have the following conjunctions on the place of the verb: wenn, aber, obgleich, nachdem, deshalb, sonst, sobald als?
(*b*) Translate into German: After reading your letter, he began to laugh. As soon as he had seen her, he arose. Though he is not ill, he does not want to go out to-day.

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2. Construction of the subordinate clause.—Translate into German: The books you have lent me are very interesting. The gentleman in whose house we were day before yesterday has become ill. She asked me how I liked the country. Don't ask me what I am going to do in the future!
3. Equivalents of the relative clause.—Translate into English: Haben Sie schon das neue, von Herrn S. gebaute Landhaus gesehen? Viele von den Römern gebaute Strassen sind noch heute in ausgezeichnetem Zustande.
4. What is the difference between Die Türen waren geschlossen *and* Die Türen waren geschlossen worden?
5. Use of the subjunctive.—Translate into German: Long live the emperor! Thy will be done! If I had any money with me, I would have bought it.
6. Verbs that require the genitive or the dative.—Translate into German: I thank you very much! He approached us. Don't you remember me any more? Kindly follow me! I am afraid that you are making fun of me.

II. *Translate into English:—*

Ueber das Baden in alter und neuer Zeit.—Das Baden ist nicht, wie viele annehmen, eine Einrichtung der Neuzeit. Im Gegenteil, das Baden und die Bade-Einrichtungen vor zwei tausend Jahren standen in viel höherer Blüte als heutzutage. Als Symbol der religiösen Reinheit wurde das Baden des Körpers bei den alten Völkern eifrig geübt. Aber nicht nur zu diesen Zwecken, sondern auch der körperlichen Reinigung wegen, wurden Gesetze gegeben und streng beobachtet, wie zum Beispiel bei den Egyptern, Juden, Phöniziern, Griechen und Römern. Aber meistens war Gelegenheit zum Baden nur in öffentlichen Anstalten zu finden, nur die Reichen hatten Privatbäder. Die erste, Erfrischung, die dem Reisenden von seinem Gastfreund dargebracht wurde, war ein Bad, oder wenigstens ein Fuszbad. Die öffentlichen Badeanstalten, waren ebenso wie die Märkte, Plätze für Zusammenkünfte.

III. *Translate and answer in German the following questions:—*

1. Did you have a good time during your last vacation?
2. At what o'clock will you be back to-night?
3. How long have you been studying German—or is it your mother tongue?
4. What part of the German Grammar is the most difficult, according to your friends?
5. Have you memorized any German poems? Which?
6. Have you ever been in Europe, or do you intend to go there?

IV. *Write a composition in German on:—*

A Day in the Country;
or A Day in Town (*or* in the City).

HISTORY (MODERN).

Time: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Six questions only are to be attempted.

Value—100.

1. What is your opinion of the accusation made against France that she abandoned her colony of Canada during the Seven Years' War?
2. State what you know of the Battle of Châteauguay, and estimate its results.
3. What are the principal provisions in the Treaty of Washington (1871) which concerned Canada?

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4. What do you understand by the term "Clergy Reserves," and what do you know about them?
5. When, how, and why was the City of Halifax founded?
6. What did M. de la Galissonnière effect for New France?
7. State what you know concerning Lord Selkirk and his work.
8. What was the effect of the defeat of Burgoyne at Saratoga?
9. Who were the Fenians? What do you know of their first invasion of Canada?

LATIN.

Time: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Candidates will translate two only of the three following extracts, answering the questions attached thereto.

Value—100.

1. Dum haec parat atque administrat, C. Fabium legatum cum legionibus tribus, quas Narbone circumque ea loca hiemandi causa disposuerat, in Hispaniam praemittit celeriterque vias quae per montes Pyrenaeos ducerent occupari iubet, quae eo tempore ab L. Afranio legato praesidiis tenebantur. Reliquas legiones, quae longius hiemabant, subsequi iubet. Fabius, ut erat imperatum, adhibita celeritate praesidium ex castello deiecit magnisque itineribus ad exercitum Afrani contendit.

2. (a) Parse *hiemandi, disposuerat, iubet, tenebantur, and deiecit*. (b) Decline in full *ea loca*. (c) Write all the degrees of comparison of *celeriter* and *longius*. (d) Explain the case of *legato, praesidiis, and celeritate*.

3. Omnes adsunt omnium ordinum homines, omnium generum, omnium denique aetatum; plenum est forum, plena templa circum forum, pleni omnes aditus huius templi ac loci. Causa est enim post urbem conditam haec inventa sola in qua omnes sentirent unum atque idem, praeter eos qui, cum sibi viderent esse pereundum, cum omnibus potius quam soli perire vulerant. Hosce ego homines non in improborum civium, sed in acerbissimorum hostium numero habendos puto.

4. (a) Parse *ordinum, conditam, sentirent, viderent, and pereundum*. (b) Decline in full *omnium generum*. (c) Write the genitive and dative singular of *unum* and *idem*. (d) Explain the case of *sibi* and *soli*.

5. Est in conspectu Tenedos, notissima fama
 insula, dives opum, Priami dum regna manebant,
 nunc tantum sinus et statio male fida carinis;
 huc se propecti deserto in litore condunt.
 Nos abiisse rati et vento petiisse Mycenae.
 Ergo omnis longo solvit se Teucra luctu.
 Panduntur portae; iuvat ire et Dorica castra
 desertosque videre locos litusque relictum:
 "Hic Dolopum manus, hic saevus tendebat Achilles;
 classibus hic locus; hic acie certare solebant."

6. (a) Parse *manebant, propecti, abiisse, iuvat, and solebant*. (b) Decline in full *litus relictum*. (c) Explain the case of *fama, opum, and luctu*. (d) Decline the defective noun *opum*.

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7. Translate into Latin six only of the following sentences:—

1. He sent envoys to ask for peace.
2. He arrived in the neighbourhood of Geneva.
3. We ought to cultivate virtue.
4. What is the language of those men?
5. No one is preferred to him.
6. Hortensius is worthy of his ancestors.
7. Cæsar calls Labienus to him.
8. The Ubii asked Cæsar to help them.
9. Our enterprises are favoured by fortune.
10. I say that Carthage must be destroyed.
11. It was announced that the cavalry was at hand.
12. Tell me what your father wrote.
13. When Cæsar arrived there he demanded hostages.

8. Candidates will attempt ONE only of these groups of questions:—

A. (a) Write all the particles of *moneo*, *scribo*, *eo*, and *hortor*. (b) Decline in full the present participle of *amo*. (c) What verb serves as a passive of *facio*? Write the imperfect indicative and subjunctive of it. (d) Translate, to illustrate the use of the moods in command and prohibition: Spare your strength. Do not go away. Never do what the law forbids you to do.

B. (a) Compare *amans*, *notilis*, *niger*, and *parvus*. (b) Decline together *quintus dies* in the singular. (c) Decline in full *plus*. (d) Write the genitive singular and plural, and give the gender of *bos*, *Jupiter*, *navis*, *cedr*, *domus*, *senex*, *res* and *ars*.

C. (a) Write the cardinal and ordinal numeral adjectives up to 13. Translate: a thousand soldiers, two thousand soldiers. (b) Decline in full the pronoun *quis*. (c) Translate: this city, that sea, another army, the other foot, some . . . and others. (d) Explain the difference between *Suos equos adduxerunt* and *Eorum equos adduxerunt*.

LAW (ENGLISH).

Time: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Seven questions only are to be attempted. Two only of the first three will count in the seven.

Value—100.

1. Mention any *four* subjects on which the Parliament of Canada has exclusive legislative authority under the British North America Act.
2. Mention any *three* subjects on which the provincial legislatures have exclusive jurisdiction.
3. Mention any *two* subjects on which there is concurrent jurisdiction of the federal and provincial bodies.
4. When an offence is not created by the Criminal Code or by Statute, to what system of law do we look for the common law covering the matter?
5. At what stage in criminal prosecution instituted by a private citizen does the Crown assume responsibility for the costs?
6. When a loss occurs at sea by wreck or jettison, how is it distributed as between the owner of the ship and the owner of the cargo? What is general and what is particular average?
7. In case of a fire resulting from sparks from an engine belonging to a railway company operating under a Dominion charter, how is the liability affected by provincial laws?

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8. When a bill or note is not paid at maturity, what is the recourse of a bank, or third party, holder in due course, against the maker and endorser of the promissory note, or against the acceptor, drawer and endorser of a bill of exchange?
9. When a municipal by-law is irregularly passed, but is within the powers of the municipal council, how can it be attacked by any interested party?
10. What is the difference between a municipal by-law and an Act of the legislature, as regards the power of the Court to set it aside?

LITERATURE (ENGLISH).

Time: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Candidates will answer Question 1 (having double value) and any five of the others.

Value—100.

1. *Intelligence test*:—

- “ To be, or not to be: that is the question:
 Whether it is nobler in the mind to suffer
 The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune,
 Or to take arms against a sea of troubles,
 5 And by opposing end them? To die: to sleep;
 No more; and by a sleep to say we end
 The heart-ache and the thousand natural shocks
 That flesh is heir to, 'tis a consummation
 Devoutly to be wished. To die, to sleep;
 10 To sleep: perchance to dream: ay, there's the rub;
 For in that sleep of death what dreams may come
 When we have shuffled off this mortal coil
 Must give us pause: there's the respect
 That makes calamity of so long life;”

- (a) Explain carefully the meaning of the first ten lines.
 - (b) Name the metre, and scan the first five lines, marking the accented and unaccented syllables.
 - (c) Name the drama from which the extract is taken, the author, and five of his other plays.
 - (d) Is the phrase ‘in the mind’ (l. 2) to be taken with ‘nobler’, or ‘to suffer’? Give reasons.
 - (e) How can one ‘take arms’ (l. 4) against ‘a sea’? What is the name for this kind of expression?
 - (f) Explain the meaning of ‘outrageous’ (l. 3), ‘consummation’ (l. 8), ‘rub’ (l. 10), ‘respect’ (l. 13).
2. Make (a) a list of the chief works of Carlyle and of Ruskin, and (b) add notes explaining the nature of each work named.
 3. Name the poet (of the nineteenth century) whose works you know best. Give some account of his life. Tell briefly the substance of five of his poems.
 4. Explain briefly (two or three lines each) the nature of the following works: *Lays of Ancient Rome*, *Sohrab and Rustum*, *Idylls of the King*, *The Prelude*, *Endymion*.

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5. Write notes on Scott as a novelist, showing (a) the kind of subjects he chose for his stories, (b) his power of depicting character, (c) his influence on the study of history and on European literature.
6. What is meant by "romantic" literature as opposed to "classic"? Explain what Wordsworth, Coleridge, Scott and Byron did to bring about the Romantic Revival at the end of the eighteenth, and the beginning of the nineteenth century.
7. Define "epic." Apply your definition to *Paradise Lost*, showing in what respects the characters and events of Books One and Two meet requirements.
8. Explain carefully what you mean by "comic" and "comedy". Show how your definition applies to the plot and characters of *As You Like It*, or *The Merchant of Venice*, or *Twelfth Night*.
9. Give some account of Spenser's life and works, explaining his importance as a poet and his influence on other poets.

PHILOSOPHY (GENERAL).

Time: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Seven questions only are to be attempted.

Value—100.

1. What was the general attitude of Luther, Bacon and Descartes towards traditional ideas? Give Bacon's classification of what he calls "idols," and state shortly the character of the inductive process as conceived by him.
2. "It is evident that the mind knows not things immediately, but only by the intervention of the ideas it has of them. Our knowledge is real only so far as there is a conformity between our ideas and the reality of things." Discuss the general problem raised by these words of Locke, and attempt to decide between the rival claims of Idealism and Realism.
3. Give a short account of the ethics of any *one* of the following writers: Francis Hutcheson, Joseph Butler, David Hume, Adam Smith, Immanuel Kant. Indicate the conclusions you have reached as to the true basis of ethics.
4. Indicate your view of the relations of science, philosophy, art, and religion.
5. Is it possible to explain the origin of moral ideas by "natural selection"? Give reasons for your answer.
6. Explain carefully the manner in which the mind avails itself of past experiences.
7. What characteristics distinguish the image from the sensational content of perceptions? Explain what is meant by "types of mental imagery".
8. Discuss the question of the psychological influence of society on the individual.
9. "All actions which spring from natural desires are contrary to morality." "Morality consists precisely in having rational desires." Which of these formulas seems to you to express the true nature of morality, and why?
10. How would you explain the origin and nature of Justice?
11. What do you regard as the true limits of State interference (a) in times of peace, (b) in times of war?

PHILOSOPHY (SCHOLASTIC).

Time: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Six questions only are to be attempted: two in each group.

Value—100.

LOGIC.

1. What is the difference between material and formal hypothesis? Illustrate.
2. Show that, in a syllogism, the terms of the conclusion must not have an extension wider than that of the premises.
3. What is the difference between absolute scepticism and the hypothetical scepticism of Descartes?

METAPHYSICS.

1. Is it possible that matter be uncreated?
2. What is the function of the soul in relation to the body?
3. Why do the things of this world require for their existence the constant providence of God?

ETHICS.

1. What constitutes the morality of an act?
2. What increases or diminishes volition?
3. What are your views about war?

PHYSICS.

Time: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Seven questions only are to be attempted.

Value—100.

1. Define momentum, energy. Compare the momentum of a ton moving with a speed of one inch per second with that of two ounces moving with a speed of 100 feet per second; also compare their energies.
2. A mass of 500 pounds is to be raised 5 feet. Draw diagrams of two simple machines which could be used. What must be their dimensions to give a mechanical advantage of 5?
3. How would you show that the air exerts a pressure? What is the maximum height to which water can be pumped by a suction-pump, and why?
4. Explain carefully how a thermometer is made and marked. Change 50° Centigrade to Fahrenheit; -13° Fahrenheit to Centigrade.
5. Define latent heat. One kilogram of ice at 0° C. is placed in 3 kilograms of water at 20° C. Find the resulting temperature, neglecting all heat losses.
6. Define resonance in sound, overtone. How may the resonance tube be used to determine the velocity of sound in air?
7. State the laws of reflection and refraction. An object 10 cms. long is placed one meter in front of a convex lens whose focal length is 20 cms. Where is the image, and what is its size?
8. Give a brief account of the solar spectrum. How do you explain the spectrum of different opaque bodies?
9. What are the properties of a magnet, and how would you illustrate each? What is meant by induced magnetism?
10. State Ohm's law for the electrical circuit. Describe (a) an instrument for measuring current, (b) a motor.

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POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Time: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Candidates are to answer *five* questions only, selecting either all the odd numbers or all the even numbers.

Value—100.

1. State, in general terms, what is meant by the Social Contract. Name *three* chief exponents of the doctrine and show how they differed in their view of the State of Nature.
2. Explain what is meant by saying that the State is sovereign. Show how, with this conception of sovereignty as a starting-point, we define the meaning of *law*, *sanction* and *right*. Name any *two* political writers who helped to develop the doctrine of sovereignty, with the name of a chief work of each.
3. Give very accurately the provisions of the (British) Parliament Act of 1911.
4. Write notes on the following (British) public bodies, officials or areas: the Administrative County, the Stewart of the Chiltern Hundreds, the Board of Trade. Name the five principal (British) Secretaries of State. What representation has the Church of England in Parliament?
5. Compare and contrast, in some detail, the way in which the federal and the provincial governments of Canada raise their revenue.
6. Explain very clearly, using Canada as an example, what is meant by the form of government called Cabinet or Parliamentary Government. Show how it differs from the form of government existing in the United States. State whether Cabinet Government means the same thing as Party Government, giving reasons for your answer. How is the duration of parliament regulated, for example in Canada, under Cabinet Government?
7. Describe the constitutional position (election, term, relation to legislature, powers) of the President of the United States.
8. Name the chief insular dependencies of the United States, with a note on the form of government of each, and explain the extent of the power of congress over the insular dependencies.
9. Describe in outline the government of France.
10. Describe in outline the government of Germany.

SHORTHAND.

Same as on page 103.

SPELLING AND DICTATION.

SPELLING.

Time: 30 minutes.

NOTE.—Copy the following, correcting the errors in spelling; 5 marks will be deducted for every misspelled word in your copy.

Value—50.

By nine o'clock on the thirty-first of July, about two miles from the Cornish coast, the fleets had their first meeting. There were one hundred and thirty-six ships of the Spaniards, of which ninety were large ships; and sixty-seven of the English. It was a solemn moment. The long expected Armada presented a pompous, almost a theatrical appearance. The ships seemed arranged for a pageant in honor of a victory already won.

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Disposed in the form of a cressent, the horns of which were seven miles appart, those gilded, towerred, floting cassels, with their gawdy standereds and their marshal music, moved slowly along the chanel, with an air of indollent pomp. Their capten-general stood in his privet shot-proof fortres, on the deck of his great galleon, the St. Martin, surrounded by generals of infentry and kernels of cavelry who knew as little as he did himself of navel matters.

The English vessles, on the other hand, with a few exseptions, light, swift and esily handeled, could sale round and round these unweeldy galleons, hulks, and galleys rowed by fetered slave gangs. The supereor seemanship of free Englishmen comandedd by such expeerenced captens as Drake, Frobisher and Hawkins, from infency at home on blue water was manefest in the very first enkounter. They obtained the weather-gage at once and canonadded the enemie at intervals with conciderable afect, esely escaping at will out of range of the slugish Armada, which was inkapabel of retaleating in like maner, although provided with an armement which could sink all its adverseries at close quarters.

Dictation.

Time: 30 minutes.

NOTE.—This paper should not be seen by the candidates. The Examiner will read over the whole extract once, and then reread it slowly and distinctively, indicating to the candidates the occurrence of each full stop. A third reading of the whole extract may be given if sufficient time remains. The whole time occupied should not be more than half an hour.

Value—50.

Life in the country districts of South America has little of the character of rural life in England or other European countries where civilized man has been in close contact with the land for centuries. The economic contrast between the great landowners of Argentina and Brazil, and the humble tillers of the soil, could not be more marked in the most despotic country. Upon these great estates the semi-serfs, for the system renders them practically such, live more or less on sufferance, dependent upon the autocratic requirements of their masters. There is no class corresponding to an independent peasantry or yeomanry. The housing of the workers is usually of the poorest possible description, and there are practically no laws protecting labour either in town or country. Yet the character of the working class generally is such as causes them to extract what of light-heartedness is possible out of their humble state.

South American society is seen at its greatest ease in the towns. As regards the upper class individual or youth, it cannot be said that he is of a vogorous or adventurous nature, such as new lands require. To live in the capital is to acquire the hallmark of civilization and citizenship for the educated individual of Latin-American race; a sentiment largely borrowed from Paris. The fascination of the wilds does not appeal to him, and though there are thousands of miles of unexplored rivers and dense forests, mountain peaks among the highest in the world still unascended, and archæological remains among the most interesting in the world, yet investigation into their little-known secrets has been almost entirely the work of foreigners.

Typewriting.

Same as on page 106.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

(9) **Non-competitive Examination for Promotion from the Third to the Second Division, Inside Service, May, 1915.**

The regular Second Division papers, as given on pages 108-124, were used in the corresponding subjects of this examination: the following are the Duties of Office papers.

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.*Paper No. 1.*

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

1. In what currency must invoices of imported goods for Customs entry be made out?
2. What is the weight of one ton in pounds for Customs purposes?
3. What are the instruments used in testing sugar for duty purposes?
4. How many Imperial gallons are contained in 30 wine gallons?
5. What is the value of one franc in cents and decimals, Canadian currency?
6. Does the British Preferential Tariff in Canada apply to any foreign country?
7. Is the "Surtax" now applied to goods imported into Canada from any country?

Paper No. 2.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

1. What is the maximum rate of the Special duty (or dumping duty) under the Customs Tariff, 1907?
2. What is the rate of duty on fish and fish oils the product of the fisheries of Newfoundland when imported into Canada?
3. What is the instrument used for testing molasses for duty purposes?
4. What do the initials "N.O.P." represent and mean as used in the Customs Tariff?
5. Are goods taken out of warehouse subject to the duties to which they would be subject if then imported, or to the duties in force at the time of their importation?
6. What instrument is used for ascertaining the "proof" strength of liquors for duty purposes?
7. Are goods subject to an advalorem duty to be valued for duty purposes at their fair market value in the country whence exported to Canada, or at their fair market value in Canada?

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.*Paper No. 1.*

Time: 2½ hours.

Value.

- 15 1. Briefly describe the Treasury Board, its constitution and functions.
- 15 2. What important subjects require the approval of the Treasury Board apart from those relating to the Civil Service?

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- 15 3. What are the main principles governing the Civil Service, as set forth on the Civil Service Act, relating to
 (a) Organization?
 (b) Appointment?
 (c) Promotion?
- 15 4. Under what provision may the Governor General in Council remit any toll or duty; what limitations are there to this power; and what recommendation must the Governor General in Council have before such remission can be made?
- 10 5. What method is adopted in dealing with small balances due estates, and with the issue of duplicate cheques?
- 15 6. What reports have to be made by the Department of Finance under
 (a) Audit Act?
 (b) Civil Service Act?
 (c) Superannuation Act?
- 15 7. What are the main features of the Superannuation and Retirement Acts and to whom do they now apply?

Paper No. 2.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value.

- 15 1. Detail the steps to be taken from the time the Governor General assents to an Appropriation Act until a Department can draw a letter of credit cheque against an appropriation.
- 5 2. What Blue Books are published by the Department of Finance for submission to Parliament?
- 15 3. What are the main features of the Dominion Notes Act as to
 (a) Issue of Notes?
 (b) Security therefor?
- 15 4. How are funds made available for urgent and necessary expenditure for which there is no Parliamentary Appropriation?
- 20 5. Briefly describe the provisions of the Audit Act under which the objections to the issue of a cheque by the Auditor General may be over-ruled?
- 15 6. What are the Provisions of the Bank Act as to the power of issue of notes by a chartered bank?
- 15 7. How are payments audited?
 (1) When made by Receiver General cheque?
 (2) When made by Letter of Credit cheques?

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE.

ELECTRICAL STANDARDS LABORATORY.

Paper No. 1.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value.

1. What is the limit of variation allowed by the Electricity Inspection Act in:—
- 4 (a) The voltage of Lighting circuits?
- 4 (b) The frequency of Lighting circuits?
- 4 (c) The error of meters?

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2. Under the above Act (Problem 1.)

- 4 (a) What is a disputed meter?
 4 (b) Who are the three parties concerned in testing one?
 4 (c) Who of these three may be present?
 4 (c) Who of them must be present?
 4 (e) What notice of such tests must be given? by whom? and to whom?

3. Under the Gas Inspection Act.

- 4 (a) What is the tolerated error allowed in meters?
 4 (b) How frequently are meters due for reverification?
 4 (c) Who is responsible under the law for the repair and inspection of meters?
 4 (d) What is the procedure under which the penalties of the Gas Act are imposed.
- 22 4. What is the method of manufacture of ordinary coal gas as used for domestic purposes and what are the principal by-products?

5. The following is the detail of a calorimetric test made on carburetted water gas, using a total heat calorimeter.

30	Temperature of Outlet water	99.20° F.
	Temperature of Inlet Water	75.66° F.
	B. T. U. Not cor.	683.3662
	Temperature Rise	23.54° F.
	Weight of water	29.03 lbs.
	Cubic ft. of gas	1.00
	Barometric Pressure	29.63 Hg.
	Service Pressure	3" water.
	Total pressure	29.8508

Find the total heating value per cubic foot of the above gas corrected to a pressure of 30" of Mercury and a temperature of 60° F. 50° F. assumed as temp. of gas at meter. Cor. volume 1.145. Cor. B. T. U's=596.8.

Paper No. 2.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value.

1. Absolute Units of Electrical Measure.

- 8 (a) Under what authority are the units of electrical measure established in Canada?
 8 (b) Name the primary units of electrical measure in the order of their adoption by the London Conference in 1908, giving the C.G.S. value in each case.
 8 (c) Under what general system is the measurement of electricity and the testing of electric meters carried on in Canada?

2. Give a statement of

- 8 (a) Ohms Law.
 8 (b) The modification necessary when applying this law to alternating currents.

- 20 3. What is the difference mainly between the permeabilities of air and of iron?

20 4. What is meant by:—

- (a) The power factor of a circuit.
- (b) The temperature co-efficient of a conductor.
- (c) The frequency of the current from an A.C. source.
- (d) Mutual induction, self-induction.

20 5. A storage battery of 41 cells is to be charged from a 492 volt circuit, the charging current being 15 amperes. What resistance will be necessary in the charging circuit, assuming the counter E.M.F. and resistance of each cell to consume 2 volts. .

SECRETARY'S BRANCH.

Paper No. 1.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value.

- 20 1. Describe in detail the manner in dealing with an application for a Methylated Spirits Permit until the issue thereof.
- 15 2. Write a letter in reply to a request for information as to the requirements in connection with registration and license under the Commercial Feeding Stuffs Act.
- 20 3. What Acts of Parliament are administered by this Department?
- 10 4. Under what conditions is a gratuity not payable to a family of a deceased official?
- 20 5. An Agent of the Department of Justice remits a fine imposed upon an offender for violation of the provisions of The Adulteration Act with his account for professional services rendered. How are both matters dealt with?
- 15 6. An application for permission to pass a Free Entry for Foreign Raw Leaf Tobacco destroyed, in bond, is received at the Department. What documents should accompany it, and what procedure is followed in dealing with the matter? Answer fully.

Paper No. 2.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value.

- 20 1. Describe fully the manner of dealing with a Seizure Report, relating to an illicit still, when received at the Department.
If the information leading thereto was obtained from a person not in the Service of the Department, what action is taken, and how is the seizure finally closed?
- 20 2. Describe the system of correspondence followed, and of forwarding replies thereto.
- 30 3. Upon the death of an Excise officer, describe fully the procedure in finally closing his official relations with the Department. In what respect does the case of an Assistant Inspector of Weights and Measures differ from an Excise Officer under such circumstances?
- 10 4. Prepare submission to Council recommending the appointment of an Assistant Inspector of Weights and Measures.
- 20 5. Write a letter advising this person of his appointment as Assistant Inspector of Weights and Measures.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE.

Paper No. 1.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

1. Give a full description of the letter filing system in use in your Department paying particular attention to the indexing of incoming correspondence.
2. What annual and other statements are required by the Insurance Act to be filed with the Department of Insurance by the following Companies?—
 1. Canadian Life Insurance Companies.
 2. Canadian Fire Insurance Companies.
 3. British and Foreign Life Insurance Companies.Give the dates prescribed by the Act for the filing of each statement and state by whom each must be verified.
3. What particulars are required to be furnished to the Department by Insurance Companies in respect of the following classes of securities:—
 1. Bonds.
 2. Mortgages.
 3. Collateral Loans.
4. A British Fire Insurance Company transacting Life, Fire, Marine, Accident, Burglary and Plate Glass Insurance applies for a license to carry on in Canada these classes of Insurance or as many of them as can be permitted in combination. Write a letter in reply to this application giving all necessary information as to the requirements of the Act to be complied with by the Company.
5. What reports and other publications are issued by the Department of Insurance? Indicate briefly the contents of each.

Paper No. 2.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

1. What deposit is required by the Insurance Act or by the rulings of the Treasury Board to be made by an Insurance Company obtaining a license for each of the following classes of insurance:—

1. Fire Insurance.
2. Life Insurance.
3. Accident Insurance.
4. Guarantee Insurance.

Indicate briefly the nature of the securities acceptable as a deposit under the provisions of the Act or the rulings of the Treasury Board.

2. State concisely what documents are required by the Insurance Act to be filed by an Insurance Company before obtaining a license from the Department.

3. What is the present basis of actuarial reserve required to be maintained by Life Insurance Companies licensed under the Insurance Act? What change became effective on January 1st, 1915? What are the requirements of the Insurance Act regarding the valuation by the Department of the actuarial liabilities of Life Insurance Companies?

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4. State briefly the provisions of the Special War Revenue Act, 1915, affecting Insurance Companies in Canada, noting definitely the classes of Insurance Companies exempt from its provisions.

5. Give a full description of the method by which the mailing list for the Department's reports is revised from time to time. How is the estimate of the number of reports required for any year arrived at?

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

ACCOUNTS BRANCH.

REVENUE DIVISION.

Paper No. 1.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

- (1) Enumerate the various branches of the Government Service now administered by the Department of the Interior.
- (2) What are the Treasury Board regulations respecting:
 - (a) Lost Cheques.
 - (b) Powers of Attorney.
- (3) Name the different classes in the Inside Service as they now exist and state the minimum and maximum salary in each case.
- (4) Under the existing regulations, what gratuities are paid to Government employees and under what circumstances?
- (5) Explain briefly the Trust Account system in force in the Dominion Lands Agencies.
- (6) State in detail the method of checking Agents Contingent Expenditure Accounts.
- (7) What are the regulations in regard to the issue of Letter of Credit cheque?
- (8) State the class of officials in the Inside and Outside Service who are bonded and the method employed in bonding same?
- (9) What payments are made to the Provinces in connection with the School Lands Trust Funds?
- (10) How are the charges of Management in connection with the School Lands Trust Funds arrived at?

Paper No. 2.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

- (1) What payments are credited to Casual Revenue?
- (2) State fully the procedure in connection with the collection of Revenue at Head Office and the safeguards in reference thereto.
- (3) Give the different sources from which the revenue of the Department is derived, stating the Sub-heads of Dominion Lands Revenue.
- (4) Explain the method of keeping the Seed Grain Accounts and the manner in which the repayments are reported to the Finance Department.

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- (5) How are refunds in connection with the expenditure accounts dealt with?
- (6) What payments are made out of petty cash?
- (7) How are payments in connection with Fines and Forfeitures dealt with?
- (8) State the system in checking requisitions for refunds of Revenue.
- (9) What check is kept in the Revenue Division of all receipt forms furnished to the Dominion Lands Agents?
- (10) How does the new legislation in connection with War Tax Stamps affect the work in the Revenue Division of the Accounts Branch?

MINING LANDS AND YUKON BRANCH.

Paper No. 1.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value.

- 20 1. Give a list of the several mining regulations applicable to Dominion Lands. State in general terms to what each of these regulations applies. Give the maximum size, area or dimensions of locations acquired under these regulations, and the annual fee or rental payable.
- 20 2. Define, "Legal post," "Mining Recorder," "Emergency Recorder," "Discovery post," "Creek claim," "River claim," "Royalty," "Representation work," "Grouping," and "Payment in lieu."
- 20 3. Describe briefly how an applicant may obtain a lease of the petroleum and natural gas rights under Dominion lands in:—
 - (a) surveyed territory.
 - (b) unsurveyed territory.
- 20 4. Outline briefly the procedure by which an applicant may obtain entry for a quartz mining location, and retain it in good standing for a period of two years.
- 20 5. What is the royalty charged on coal mining rights acquired from the Crown by purchase and by lease? What are the penalties prescribed for failure to pay such royalty, and what is the Departmental procedure for its collection? What classes of coal mining rights have been disposed of by the Crown in connection with which provision is not made for the payment of royalty?

Paper No. 2.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

1. Give a short synopsis of the regulations for the issue of leases to mine coal, the property of the Crown.
2. Write a Departmental reply to the following communication:—

The Controller,
Mining Lands and Yukon Branch,
Interior Department,
Ottawa.

CALGARY, 1st May, 1915.

SIR,—I beg to inform you that I am the holder of a lease of the petroleum and natural gas rights under Section 12-12-23-West of the 4th Meridian. The surface

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rights of this land are held under patent, and I am unable to make an arrangement with the owner of the surface rights for entry upon the land. Please advise me what procedure I should take to secure a sufficient area of the surface to enable me to operate my rights.

Yours truly,

JOHN BROWN.

3. What must be the character of an assignment of a mining lease to admit of its acceptance by the Department? Outline briefly the Departmental procedure for the acceptance and registration of an assignment of a mining lease.

4. Prepare a Departmental reply to the following communication:—

EDMONTON, 30th April, 1915.

The Controller,
Mining Lands and Yukon Branch,
Interior Department,
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—I am the holder of Lease No. 286, comprising an area of 2,560 acres of coal mining lands, the rental of which has been paid up to the 1st of March last, and I desire to reduce the area of this leasehold so as to comprise an area of only 320 acres.

Kindly advise me what action I should take in order to secure this reduction of area.

I am also the holder of Coal Mining Lease No. 287, the rental of which has been paid up to the 14th of February last, and as I have been unable to discover coal on the land, I desire to relinquish this lease.

Yours truly,

JAMES SMITH.

5. Give a brief outline of the regulations governing the issue of permits to mine coal for domestic purposes.

RAILWAY LANDS BRANCH.

(Mr. P. J. McClymont.)

Paper No. 1.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

1. Explain in detail the lithographic process of printing Departmental maps.
2. Describe generally the system under which lands in the Three Prairie Provinces are surveyed.
3. Explain the process and set out the advantages to be derived from the publication of illustrated reports by the off-set method.
4. Explain, fiat, legal sub-division, pre-emption, township, Mercator's projection, photo-lithography, photo-engravure.
5. Compare tri-chromatic with litho work.
6. State procedure in Railway Lands Branch as regards accounts.
7. State briefly method of dealing with correspondence and distribution of work in Railway Lands Branch.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

Paper No. 2.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

1. Why is copper plate engraving necessary from the point of view of economy in connection with the publication of the more expensive Departmental maps?
2. What is the reason that lands, outside of the Railway Belt and Peace River Block in the Province of British Columbia are not administered by the Department of the Interior in the same manner as those in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta?
3. Explain the manner in which revisions and corrections are made on a copper plate which has been prepared in connection with past editions of a map.
4. The 95th meridian of longitude is shown on Departmental maps of Western Canada, just west of the City of Winnipeg. A first meridian also appears just east of this line. Explain.
5. How is a transfer made from a plate to the stone?

(Mr. R. K. Odell.)

Paper No. 1.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

1. What sections or parts of sections are allotted to the Hudson's Bay Company? Why is the Hudson's Bay Company entitled to these lands?
2. What is the "pre-emption tract"? State its boundaries.
3. Explain the difference between a homestead, pre-emption, and purchased homestead.
4. What are "school lands," and how are they disposed of?
5. What is the procedure when a railway company applies for the reservation of land?
6. What action is necessary by a railway company in order to obtain—
 - (a) Right of way;
 - (b) Townsites?
7. State briefly difference between practice of Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta in regard to right of way plans.

Paper No. 2.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

1. What is meant by the term "indemnity lands," and what railway companies have indemnity land subsidies?
2. What is a railway land subsidy? What railway companies have earned land subsidies? Give in round numbers the area earned by each.
3. What are Manitoba swamp lands? How are they being dealt with at the present time?
4. Under what authority do railway companies acquire land for right of way and station grounds? What width of right of way can a railway company take without the consent of the owner?
5. Make a description to be used in the patent of the right of way across the quarter-section shown on the attached plan.

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REGISTRATION AND CORRESPONDENCE BRANCH.

Paper No. 1.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value.

- 20 1. What is the business of the Department of the Interior?
- 20 2. Name the chief Executive Officers of the Department.
- 20 3. With what special duties has each Officer to deal?
- 15 4. Before the creation of the Interior Department what Department of the Government administered the affairs pertaining to Dominion Lands?
- 25 5. You are expected to make a complete record of an Order-in-Council granting you promotion to a clerkship in IIB. State fully your action.

Paper No. 2.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value.

- 15 1. Who is Jos. P. Dunne, and what departmental affairs has he charge of?
- 20 2. Explain "High Commissioner," "Homestead Inspector," "Proxy Entry," "Seed Grain Lien."
- 25 3. Briefly summarize the duties of a homesteader before he can apply for his patent.
- 25 4. Where are the Dominion Lands Agencies located?
- 15 5. Who are the chief officials administering affairs of this Department in the Yukon?

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.

Paper No. 1.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

1. What Department is responsible for repairs to public wharves?
2. Under what conditions may the Minister of Marine and Fisheries lease a public wharf which is under his control?
3. By whom are the following officers appointed: Harbour Master, Port Warden, Port Physician, Receiver of Wreck and Lightkeepers?
4. What appointments does the Department usually publish in the "Canada Gazette?"
5. State briefly procedure in respect of an Order of the House of Commons from the time of its issue.
6. What are the functions of the Lighthouse Board and who are members of the Board?
7. Is the employment of a pilot in a pilotage district compulsory, and does his employment exempt the owner of the vessel from liability in case of a casualty?
8. How are pilotage authorities constituted?
9. What matters may be dealt with under the Inquiries Act?
10. Explain briefly: the practice of the Department in regard to works let by tender.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

Paper No. 2.

• Time: 2½ hours.

Value.

- 10 ' 1. Explain briefly the terms: foreshore, waterlot, quit claim, compulsory pilotage, and consolidated Orders-in-Council.
- 10 2. What are the essential points in a Report to Council dealing with:
- (a) A lease of a waterlot in a public harbour.
 - (b) A transfer of an officer from the outside to the inside service.
 - (c) A promotion in the inside service, other than from the third to the second division.
 - (d) The appointment of a temporary clerk at the minimum salary.
 - (e) The superannuation of an officer.
- 10 3. What action should be taken on the following letters:—
- (a) John Brown asks where the nearest receiving station for infantry is located.
 - (b) James White asks for information regarding price of Government land north of Prince Albert.
 - (c) Guy & Son wish to tender on public buildings to be erected in Sackville.
 - (d) A farmer in Alberta describes soil on farm and asks if wheat can be successfully grown there.
 - (e) A man asks that his invention of a lifeboat be examined.
- 10 4. Draft report to Council authorizing quit claim of a waterlot in Vancouver Harbour to John Burns.
- 10 5. How are copies of Colonial Office despatches transmitted to this Department and how are replies made to the same?
- 10 6. Name the places at which there are Agents or Sub-Agents of the Department.
- 10 7. What steps are necessary to commute wharfage dues in special cases?
- 10 8. What is the law in regard to the payment of gratuities to deceased employees in the Civil Service?
- 10 9. How is authority obtained for an officer of the Department to sign official cheques on behalf of the Deputy Minister?
- 10 10. A request is received for the establishment of a Meteorological station. What action would you take?

100

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVAL SERVICE.

ACCOUNTS BRANCH.

Paper No. 1.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value.

- 12 1. Give a list of appropriations under the control of the Department.
- 12 2. Name the different sources from which the Department receives revenue, and describe the manner of dealing with such revenue.
- 10 3. Describe the system under which Expenditure accounts are paid from Parliamentary Appropriations.
- 10 4. What receipts are placed to the credit of Casual Revenue?

- 8 5. To what Appropriations are following services charged:—
 (a) Temporary Clerks.
 (b) Headquarters travelling expenses.
 (c) Supplies for C.G.S. "Vigilant."
 (d) Salaries of Inspectors of Fisheries in B.C.
- 10 6. If an official cheque is lost or destroyed, under what conditions can a person be re-imbursed?
- 5 7. If a merchant supplies goods to the Halifax Dockyard, what Appropriation would same be charged to, and under what sub-head?
- 5 8. Name the date on which the Fisheries Branch was transferred to the Department of the Naval Service.
- 8 9. Give the classification of the Civil Service (Inside) as at present, naming the minimum and maximum salaries attached to each class.
- 10 10. Give the names of the Wireless Stations operated by the Department on the West Coast.
- 10 11. For what time can a Temporary Clerk be employed under the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908, and what action is necessary to appoint such temporary clerk permanently in Subdivision B of the Third Division?

Paper No. 2.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value.

- 10 1. Give the wording of the various certificates required on:—
 (a) Pay List.
 (b) Headquarters travelling expense accounts.
 (c) Accounts for advertising.
- 10 2. What receipted vouchers should accompany claims:—
 (a) Travelling expenses.
 (b) Petty Disbursements.
- 5 3. If a Lawyer is employed by the Department, explain what certificates are required before payment of his account is made.
- 10 4. Define briefly:—
 Appropriation Ledger, Cheque, Deposit receipt, Endorsement, Voucher.
- 10 5. Describe the manner of dealing with contracts referred to Accounts Branch:—
 (a) Those under seal.
 (b) Ordinary agreements.
- 10 6. Describe the method of recording cheques received:—
 (a) As security for tenders.
 (b) Security in respect to contracts.
- 5 7. What does a trial balance as kept in Accounts Branch of this Department prove?
- 10 8. What vessels are employed in the Fisheries Protection Service:—
 (a) On Atlantic Coast.
 (b) On Pacific Coast.
 (c) On Great Lakes.
- 15 9. State the manner of dealing with Revenue receipts from the time the money reaches the Department until it is accounted for in the monthly return to the Auditor General's Office.
- 15 10. Describe in detail the work which is entrusted to you.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

FISHERIES BRANCH.

Paper No. 1.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value.

- 20 1. What are the principal Services of the Department?
- 20 2. State briefly the general scope of each Service?
- 20 3. In communicating with a foreign Government what method is followed?
- 20 4. Write a letter of not more than 200 words to an outside Officer of the Department
 - (a) with reference to the patrol work that should be carried on along any particular portion of the coast, or
 - (b) regarding the payment of an account.
- 20 5. How is the Civil Service classified under the Civil Service Amendment Act 1908? What is the salary of each division, and under what conditions is promotion made from one to another?

Paper No. 2.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value.

- 10 1. Into what sub-branches is the Fisheries Branch divided, and state briefly the duties of each?
- 10 2. Of what classes of employees does the Outside Service of the Fisheries Branch consist, and state briefly the duties of each?
- 10 3. By what method is each class of employees appointed?
- 10 4. By what means is the work of each Outside Officer directly followed at Headquarters?
- 10 5. What was the total expenditure by the Fisheries in 1913-14, and what is the total of the Appropriations for 1915-16?
- 10 6. How are fishery regulations made, and under what authority?
- 10 7. Can a fishery regulation vary or alter provisions of the Fisheries Act? If so, in what respects?
- 10 8. May all or any Fishery Officers exercise magisterial powers for the purposes of the Fisheries Act? If so, which ones?
- 10 9. What is the name of each Inspector of Fisheries in the Maritime Provinces, and give the district of each?
- 10 10. What different branches of the fishing industry are represented by the Fisheries Advisory Board, and what is the scope and duty of the Board?

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Paper No. 1.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value.

- 10 1. To what letters does the two cent an ounce rate of postage apply?
- 10 2. What exclusive privilege does the Postmaster General enjoy, and what penalty does the law prescribe in case it is infringed?
- 10 3. What rates of postage apply to parcels mailed in Ottawa for delivery in Canada?

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- 10 4. What rate of postage is paid by publishers on newspapers which they mail to subscribers in Canada? How does this compare with the rate of postage paid by the public on copies of newspapers which they mail to friends?
- 10 5. What special privileges in the use of the mails do the blind enjoy in Canada?
- 10 6. What facilities do Postal Notes afford the public which are additional to those given by Money Orders?
- 10 7. To what extent is the Postal Service required to facilitate the collection of Customs revenue?
- 10 8. Describe as fully as possible, in a general way, the organization of the office or branch of the Postal Service with which you are connected?
- 10 9. What are the merits of the rural mail delivery system, and how is this being operated in Canada?
- 10 10. What classes of matter pass in the mails between Canada and foreign countries under the Principal Convention of the Universal Postal Union?

Paper No. 2.

Time: 2½ hours.

ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.

Value.

- 12 1. Describe the character of the work of the four Divisions of the Accountant's Branch.
- 8 2. State the regulations with respect to the disposal of the surplus funds,
(a) By offices remitting to a bank at a distance.
(b) By offices remitting to a bank on the spot. What penalty is a Postmaster liable to who makes an improper use of the official funds?
- 10 3. Mention the several items of Post Office receipts that constitute the revenue of the Department.
- 15 4. Describe the procedure followed by a Post Office Inspector in inspecting the financial transactions of an accounting office. Could an inspection reveal any irregularities that it might be impossible to detect from an examination of the cash accounts? If so, explain what they would be.
- 10 5. Write a letter to a Postmaster drawing attention to an error in his cash account which affects the cash balance, and point out why the mistake should have been detected before the account left his office.
- 5 6. In the event of a cash account and relative returns being lost in the mails, what means would the Postmaster have for furnishing information in regard to paid salary warrants and postal notes that accompanied the account?
- 10 7. State the regulations in regard to the collection of newspaper postage, and the accounting for the receipts to the Department.
- 10 8. Describe the system followed in connection with a Postmaster's cash deposit from the time the money is placed in the bank until the amount is credited to Post Office account by the Finance Department.
- 10 9. State the several items on the debit and credit sides of the cash account, and also to what extent they should be checked when the account is received by the Ledger Clerk.

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- 10 10. When should the cash account be despatched by the Postmaster, and what are his instructions as to signing the same? What action should be taken by a Ledger Clerk when the account is signed by an Assistant Postmaster with a proper explanatory note?

MONEY ORDER BRANCH.

- 10 1. What action is taken on receipt of an application from a Postmaster for a Duplicate of a Canadian Money Order when it is stated the original has been lost?
- 5 2. What is the use of the Coupon attached to the Duplicate, and what is done with it?
- 5 3. What is the procedure in connection with the issue of a duplicate of an Order issued in the United States?
- 15 4. Describe the treatment of a Postmaster's Money Order Return and Cash Account until finally disposed of, stating the various items to be checked, and naming the forms to be used to correct three kinds of errors that may be found.
- 15 5. If a Money Order is presented and the Advice has not been received, what action does the paying Postmaster take? Under what conditions should he apply to the Money Order Branch, Ottawa? How is a transfer of payment made from one Office to another, and what provision is made for payment without an Advice?
- 15 6. State the manner in which the final balancing of paid Money Orders is arrived at, describing the use of the Adding Machine in this connection. How are the lapsed Orders brought to light?
- 10 7. Write out the tables of the rates of commission on Money Orders issued in Canada for payment in:
- (1) The United Kingdom;
 - (2) Jamaica;
 - (3) The United States.

Why was it necessary on the 4th March, 1915, to increase the commissions to be charged on Money Orders issued for payment in the United States? What further charge is made in the case of an Order payable in Russia, and how is this extra charge collected?

- 10 8. Give the reasons that may require the issue of the following Forms to Postmasters: No. 7; No. 9; No. 23; No. 24; and No. 75.
- 5 9. What is done with the paid Orders after being checked, and before being handed to the Sorters? What is the reason for such action?
- 10 10. Of what use are the following Money Order Forms: "Office Record"; "Certificate of Payment"; "Advice of Payment"; "Monthly Circular"; "Certificate of Issue."

POSTAL STORES BRANCH.

- 10 1. What is an Appropriation Act, and when do the votes contained in such Act become available for payment?
- 10 2. Specify votes of Parliament to which payments for the various classes of Postal Stores are charged.

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- 10 3. From where would the undermentioned Post Office Inspectors procure equipments for new Accounting and Non-Accounting Offices,—
 Victoria—Accounting Office Equipment.
 Winnipeg—Non-Accounting Office Equipment.
 St. John—Accounting Office Equipment.
 Halifax—Non-Accounting Office Equipment?
- 10 4. Give the approximate number of Post Offices in the Dominion, and also how many of these were classed as French Offices on 31st March, 1915.
- 10 5. How many postage stamp supply depots are there, and where are they located? Name the depots authorized to issue postal notes to Postmasters.
- 10 6. Describe the difference between a Postal Stores Depot and a Postal Stores Distributing Centre. Give the locations of each.
- 10 7. What is the difference between the Mail Equipment and Distribution Divisions of this Branch?
- 10 8. What is meant by a "Free Delivery" City?
- 10 9. Give the names of the International Money Order Exchange Offices.
- 10 10. What is the distinction so far as this Branch is concerned between a Non-Accounting Office; an Accounting Office; a Sub-Post Office; a Postal Station and a Branch Post Office?

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Paper No. 1.

Time: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Candidate must answer Questions 1, 6, 7 and 10, and any three of the remainder.

Value.

- 20 1. When was the federal Department of Public Works organized? What are its functions? Name the several branches with the titles of the heads of each.
- 10 2. What services are under the control of the Chief Engineer?
- 10 3. What sources of revenue are there in the Chief Engineer's Branch and how is the revenue collected?
- 10 4. Describe the process of obtaining an Order in Council.
- 10 5. State the procedure to obtain a Governor General's warrant. When may such a warrant be issued?
- 15 6. To what Board must certain Reports to Council be first submitted? What is the nature of the Reports so treated and what are the powers of this Board?
- 20 7. Suppose your immediate chief was authorized to construct by day's labour a breakwater costing \$50,000 and that you were appointed his principal clerical assistant; describe the method you would adopt for keeping an accurate statement of the labour, materials, etc., involved.
- 10 8. Design a "Costs" book suitable for office use on such a work as outlined in question 7.
- 10 9. State in a general way, the class of works which may be performed by day's labour, when the approximate cost is in excess of five thousand (\$5,000) dollars.
- 15 10. What are your duties?

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Paper No. 2.

Time: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Candidate must answer Questions Nos. 1, 2, 7. and 10, and any three (3) of the remainder.

Value.

- 20 1. What Act of Parliament governs the construction of works in navigable waters? Describe procedure to be followed by applicants when applying for the approval of such works. What structures are exempt under this Act and how are they approved?
- 10 2. Describe clause No. 233 of the Railway Act. Wherein does it differ from the Act mentioned in question No. 1?
- 10 3. What dry docks are (a) owned (b) operated (c) under construction by this Department? Give principal dimensions of the last class.
- 10 4. By what method are the rates of tariff in our dry docks established? What vessels have precedence in these dry docks and why?
- 10 5. Give a short description of the larger improvements now being made in the Ottawa Engineering District.
- 20 6. Specify all the steps, from the initial report to the signing of the Supply Bill, that are necessary to obtain an appropriation of Parliament.
- 15 7. Name and describe briefly each of the different types of dredges now used by this Department.
- 10 8. Name the various systems of measurement in connection with contract dredging and state reasons why each is used.
- 10 9. On what rivers does this Department maintain slides and booms and how are they operated?
- 15 10. What are the duties of a District Engineer of this Department?

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Paper No. 1.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value.

- 12 1. Give the following information respecting the Department of Trade and Commerce:
 - (a) Date of establishment.
 - (b) Names of the Ministers who have presided over the Department to date.
 - (c) Acts administered by the Department.
- 12 2. State in each case whether the following countries are accorded by Canada the British Preferential Tariff,—

Australia,	Newfoundland,
New Zealand,	British West Indies,
South Africa,	United Kingdom.
- 10 3. To what British and foreign countries and possessions does Canada subsidize steamship services?
- 10 4. With what countries has Canada at present Treaties, Conventions or Agreements respecting trade?

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- 8 5. From what sources are the revenues of the Department of Trade and Commerce received?
- 8 6. (a) To what three countries did Canada export the largest quantity of goods during the last fiscal year?
(b) From what three countries did Canada receive her largest imports during the last fiscal year?
- 10 7. In what British and foreign cities of the world has Canada Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents?
- 10 8. Name the various commodities at present entitled to a Dominion Government bounty and give the rate of bounty upon each commodity.
- 10 9. (a) What two commodities formed Canada's largest exports for the last fiscal year?
(b) What two commodities formed Canada's largest imports for the last fiscal year?
- 10 10 State briefly the Branches of the Government Service attached to or removed from the Department of Trade and Commerce during the past five years.

Paper No. 2.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value.

- 10 1. What are the different kinds of grain grown in the Eastern and Western Inspection Divisions? State them separately.
- 10 2. Name the principal officers employed under The Canada Grain Act, giving official titles and a brief description of their duties.
- 10 3. State what is done with the Monthly Statement of Revenue covering Inspection, Weighing, Registration, etc., when it reaches the Department at Ottawa.
- 10 4. How are the different Terminal Elevators charged up for the Registration of Warehouse Receipts, what is the rate and how many bushels does it cover?
- 10 5. Where are the Interior Terminal Elevators located and how are they managed?
- 10 6. Is it the rule to have grain inspected and weighed at the Interior Terminals and does Registration and Cancellation of Warehouse Receipts apply to these elevators?
- 10 7. How are the advances provided for in sub-Section 4 of Section 13 of The Canada Grain Act repaid?
- 10 8. What are the different licenses issued by the Board of Grain Commissioners and what are the respective charges therefor?
- 10 9. State the recent important amendment to the Inspection and Sale Act and what are its principal provisions?
- 10 10. What Boards other than the Board of Grain Commissioners are provided for by The Canada Grain Act? What are their functions and how are they appointed?

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(10) Examination for Entrance to the Royal Naval College, May, 1915.

ALGEBRA.

Time: $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Value—100.

1. If $a = 1$, $b = -2$, $c = 3$, $d = -4$, find the value of $\frac{a^2b^2 + b^2c + d(a-b)}{10a - (c+b)^2}$.
2. Find the remainder when $a^4 - 3a^3b + 2a^2b^2 - b^4$ is divided by $a^2 - ab + 2b^2$.
3. Resolve into factors

(a) $x^2 - (b-c)^2$.

(b) $64 + y^3$.

(c) $3x^2 - 19x - 14$.

4. Simplify

(a) $\frac{3}{1+a} - \frac{2}{1-a} - \frac{5a}{a^2-1}$.

(b) $\frac{x - \frac{1}{x}}{1 + \frac{1}{x}}$

5. Solve

(a) $4 - \frac{x-9}{8} = \frac{x}{22} - \frac{1}{2}$

(b) $\begin{cases} \frac{8}{x} - \frac{9}{y} = 1, \\ \frac{10}{x} + \frac{6}{y} = 7. \end{cases}$

6. A walks 6 miles per hour, and B rides 8 miles per hour. A takes 30 minutes longer over a certain journey than B. What is the length of the journey?
7. Two cylindrical vessels are placed side by side. The first has a cross-section of 90 sq. cm., and the depth of water in it is 12 cm. The second has a cross-section of 8 cm., and the depth of the water in it is 61 cm. The vessels are connected, and the water flows until the depth is the same in each. What is this final depth?

ARITHMETIC.

Time: $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

NOTE.—All work must be shown.

Value—100.

1. Divide 9876543 by 144, and check your results by two different methods.
2. Simplify:

(a) $4\frac{2}{9} \times 6\frac{3}{7} \div \frac{21}{7}$.

(b) $\frac{17\frac{6}{7}}{9\frac{1}{11}} + 2\frac{3}{7} \times (9\frac{1}{2} - 2\frac{11}{17}) - \frac{5}{1 - \frac{2}{31}}$

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3. I measure a length as 0.65 inches: how many sixteenths of an inch is this?
4. Find the prime factors of 160, 352, 992: and thence set down the L.C.M. of these numbers.
5. A clock is set correctly at midnight. On the following day, when the time by the clock is noon, the true time is 12.30 p.m. How much does the clock lose in 12 hours true time?
6. An army loses $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of its number by disease, and 15 per cent of the rest in battle. If 108,290 men remain, how many were there originally?
7. Find the present value of \$2000 due 4 years hence at 6% simple interest.
8. A train, travelling at the rate of $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour, started at 6 o'clock on a journey of 148 miles. A second train started from the same station; its speed was 60 per cent greater than the speed of the former train, and it arrived 15 minutes after it. At what time did the second train start?
9. If the duty on a certain commodity were reduced by 20% of the present amount, by how much per cent must the consumption be increased that the same revenue may be derived from it? And by how much that the revenue may be increased by 20%?

COMPOSITION.

PART I.

Time: 1 hour.

NOTE.—Candidates are advised to give attention to spelling, punctuation and writing.

Value—100.

Write an essay of about 300 words on *one* of the following subjects:—

- (1) "The Happiest Day in My Life."
- (2) "A Day's Sport."
- (3) A Battle Between Modern Warships.
- (4) The General Effect of Naval Power During the War.
- (5) Liberty.

PART II.

Time: $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Dictation, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. Reproduction, 1 hour.

NOTE.—This part is not to be seen by the candidates. The Examiner in charge will advise them to give attention to spelling, punctuation and writing.

The following is to be read twice aloud: once as a whole to give the meaning, and once by phrases to enable the candidates to write.

- (a) The Smith-Robinson Co., Ltd.,
275 King St. W.,
Toronto,
Ontario.

- (b) "Courage!" he said and pointed towards the land,
"This mounting wave will roll us shoreward soon."

- (c) His judgment was based on the noblest principles.

(d) The fondness for rural life among the higher classes of Englishmen has had a great and salutary effect upon the national character. Instead of the softness and effeminacy which characterize the men of rank in most countries, they exhibit a union

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of elegance and strength, a robustness of frame and freshness of complexion, which I am inclined to attribute to their living so much in the open air, and pursuing so eagerly the invigorating recreations of the country. The hardy exercises produce also a healthful tone of mind and spirits, and a manliness and simplicity of manners, which even the follies and dissipation of the town cannot easily pervert, and can never entirely destroy.

The following is to be twice read aloud to the candidates, who will then write the gist of it in their own words. After the first reading, the Presiding Examiner will repeat and spell the proper names occurring in it.

THE RETURN OF ULYSSES.

Ulysses had been absent from his Kingdom of Ithaca for twenty years, and found on his return the nobles fighting among themselves for the possession of the kingdom and for the hand of Queen Penelope. He returned to his palace disguised as a beggar. Penelope had protracted her decision in favour of either of her suitors so long that there seemed to be no further pretence for delay. The continued absence of her husband seemed to prove that his return was no longer to be expected. Meanwhile her son Telemachus had grown up, and was able to manage his own affairs. She therefore consented to submit the question of her choice to a trial of skill among the suitors. The test selected was shooting with a bow. Twelve rings were arranged in a line, and he whose arrow was sent through the whole twelve was to have the queen for his prize. A bow that one of his brother heroes had given Ulysses in former times was brought from the armoury, and with its quiver full of arrows was laid in the hall.

All things being prepared for the trial, the first thing to be done was to bend the bow in order to attach the string. Telemachus endeavoured to do it, but found all his efforts fruitless; and modestly confessing that he had attempted a task beyond his strength, he yielded the bow to another. He tried it with no better success, and, amidst the laughter and jeers of his companions, gave it up. Another tried it and another; they rubbed the bow with tallow, but all to no purpose; it would not bend. Then spoke Ulysses, humbly suggesting that he should be permitted to try; for, said he, "beggar as I am, I was once a soldier, and there is still some strength in these old limbs of mine." The suitors hooted with derision, and commanded to turn him out of the hall for his insolence. But Telemachus spoke up for him, and, merely to gratify the old man, bade him try. Ulysses took the bow, and handled it with the hand of a master. With ease he adjusted the cord to its notch, then fitting an arrow to the bow he drew the string and sped the arrow unerring through the rings.

Without allowing them time to express their astonishment, he said, "Now for another mark," and aimed direct at the most insolent one of the suitors. The arrow pierced through his throat and he fell dead. Telemachus, Eumæus, and another faithful follower, well armed, now sprang to the side of Ulysses. The suitors, in amazement, looked around for arms, but found none, neither was there any way of escape, for Eumæus had secured the door. Ulysses left them not long in uncertainty; he announced himself as the long-lost chief, whose substance they had squandered, whose wife and son they had persecuted for ten long years; and told them he meant to have ample vengeance. All were slain, and Ulysses was left master of his palace and possessor of his kingdom and his wife.

DRAWING.

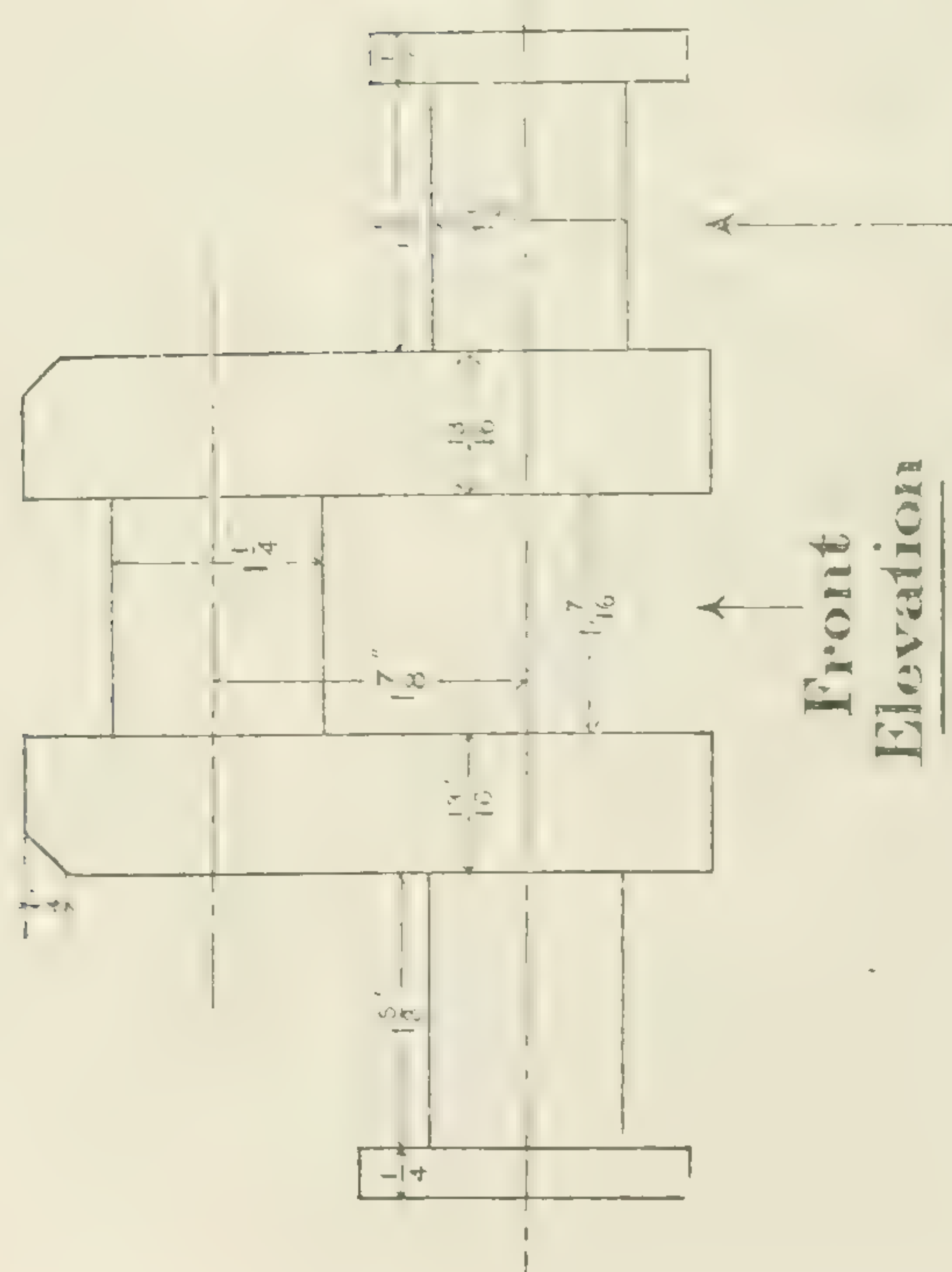
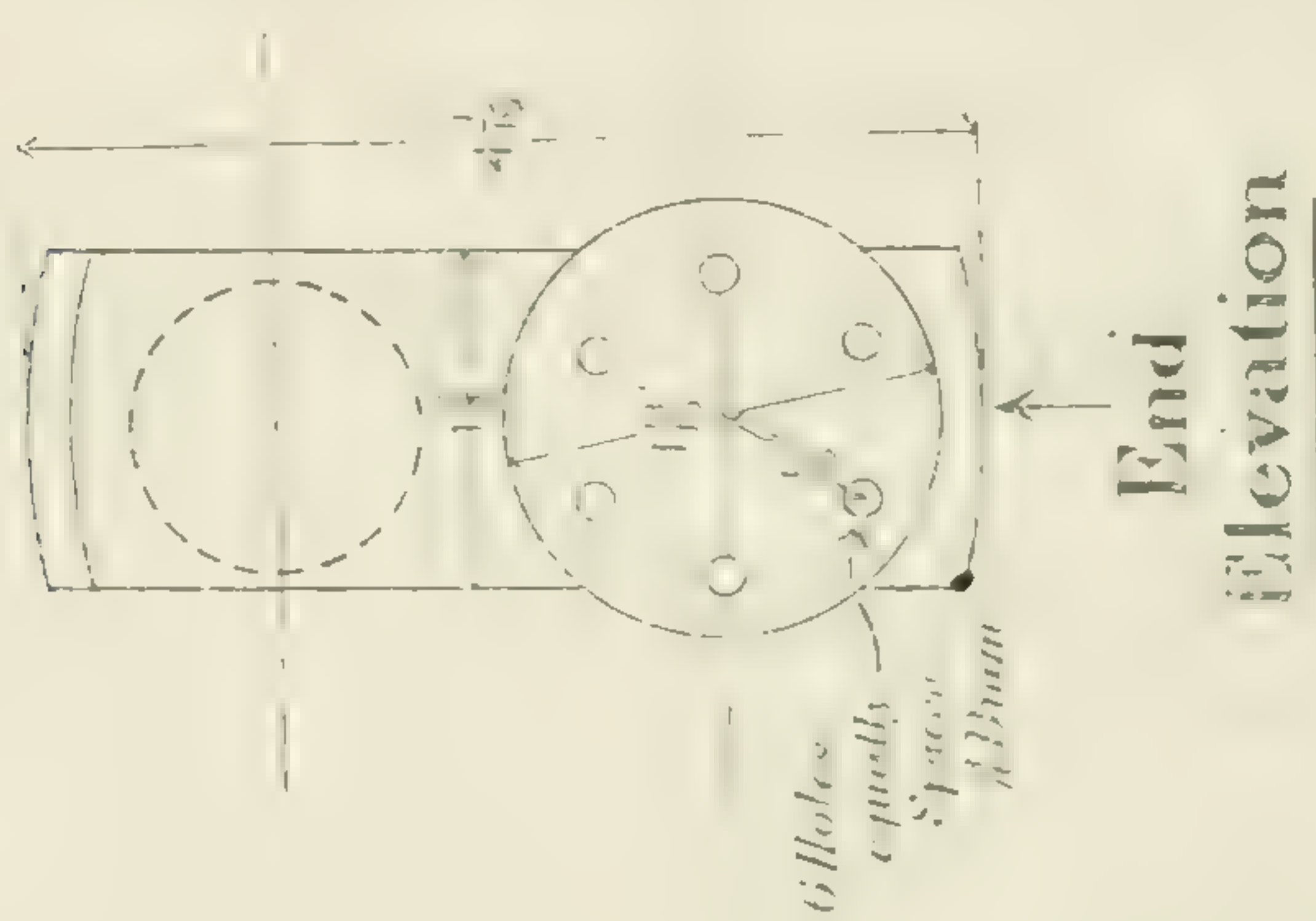
Time: 2½ hours.

PART I.—MECHANICAL DRAWING.

Value—100.

1. From the accompanying rough sketches of a Crank Shaft (marked "A" on the sheet handed to you with this paper) make scale drawings—full size—of the front and end elevations.

A.



Single Throw
Crank Shaft

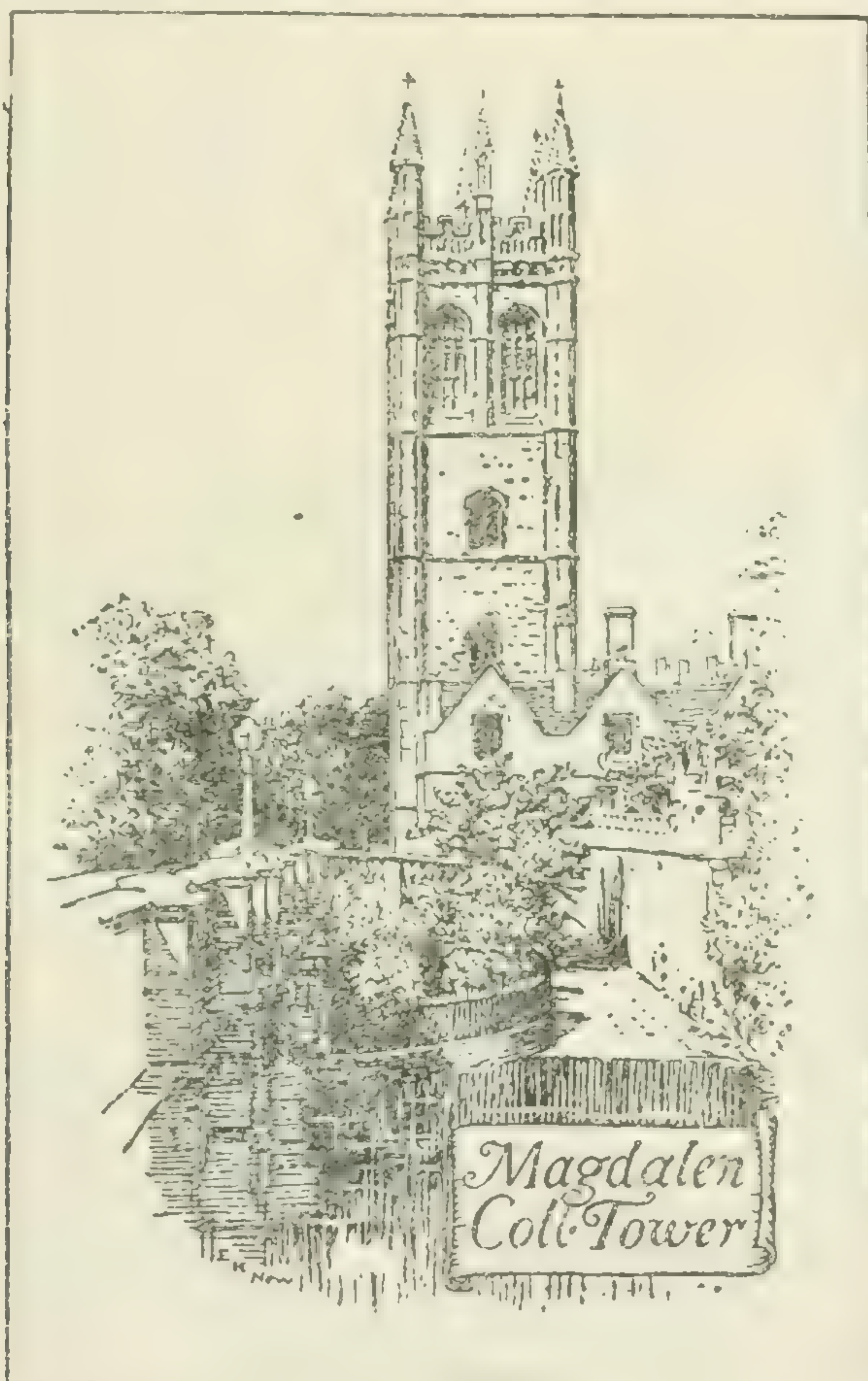
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2. A box, hexagonal in section, has the following dimensions: Diameter across the corners, 4 in.; Height, 6 in.; and is constructed of wood $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick, the thickness of the bottom being 1 in. It is covered by a flat cover which fits $\frac{3}{4}$ in. inside the box, and whose edges are flush with the outside of the box. The maximum thickness of the cover is $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Make full-sized working drawings of the box with the cover in place, showing plan, side and end elevations.

PART II—FREEHAND DRAWING.

3. Make a sketch of the box referred to in Question 2, in perspective, showing the shadows you would expect to be cast if the source of light were in the top right-hand corner of the paper, making an angle of 45 degrees with the horizontal.
4. Make a pen-and-ink drawing of the accompanying Sketch (marked "B" on the sheet handed to you with this paper.)



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FRENCH.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

1. *Traduisez:—*

(a) Un jour, un paysan portait un panier de poires au château d'un grand seigneur. Il arrive au château et sur l'escalier il rencontre deux singes, habillés comme des enfants.

Le paysan ôte respectueusement son chapeau. Les singes approchent du panier—ce sont des animaux gourmands—et dévorent une grande parties des poires.

Ensuite le paysan monte chez le maître du château.

“ Monseigneur, voici les poires que vous avez commandées.”

“ Mais pourquoi n'as tu pas rempli ton panier? Il est à moitié vide.”

“ Il était plein, monseigneur, répond le brave homme, mais sur l'escalier j'ai rencontré vos deux fils. Ces messieurs ont trouvé mes poires à leur goût et je n'ai osé protester.”

(b) Il fut décidé que le chasseur passerait la nuit dans la maisonnette, et l'entretien continua encore quelque temps à la lueur paisible du foyer, tandis que le vent continuait à gémir au travers des arbres de la forêt. Tout à coup l'étranger s'interrompit et leva des yeux profondément surpris vers la vieille paroi de la cuisine. L'horloge sonnait onze heures, et l'oiseau du printemps chantait ses deux notes joyeuses, en faisant chaque fois une comique petite révérence tout à fait polie.

2. *Traduisez en français:—*

(a) How old are you? I am thirteen years old.

(b) What time is it? Twenty-five minutes to eleven.

(c) Who is the youngest pupil in the class? I am.

(d) This one is mine, that one is yours.

(e) How many apples are there on the table? Half a dozen.

(f) Let us study our lessons. I have already studied them.

(g) Whose book is this? It is mine, but I will lend it to you.

(h) This is very good, but that is better.

(i) These boys are the most intelligent in the school.

(j) Which of them is your friend?

(k) The man whom I am expecting is the one that came yesterday.

(l) Bring me bread, water, and good, fresh eggs.

3. *Questions de grammaire:—*

(a) Mettez au pluriel: le fils paresseux; le joujou du cousin; le travail est utile; le couteau est pointu; ail; jeu; bleu; celui; lequel; je donnerai un prix à l'élève le plus sage.

(b) Mettez au féminin: fou; lion; vertueux; le prisonnier; secret; muet; époux; doux; sec; vieux; monsieur; blanc; frais, directeur; voleur; compagnon; empereur.

(c) Ecrivez l'imparfait de l'indicatif de: réussir, avoir, devoir; le passé défini de: commencer, venir, finir; l'imparfait du subjonctif de: vendre, être, recevoir; les temps primitifs de: faire, manger, vouloir, être, sortir.

(d) Donnez le comparatif de: triste, mal, bon, mauvais, heureux, bien. Formez des adverbes des adjectifs suivants: heureux, doux, évident, lent, constant.

(e) Ecrivez en toutes lettres en français: March 1st, May 10th, William III, 200, 84, 3000, on the 15th of June.

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GEOGRAPHY.

Value—100.

Time: $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

1. Draw an outline map of North America, and mark on it:
 - (a) the various countries;
 - (b) the principal mountain ranges, rivers, lakes, gulfs and bays;
 - (c) *ten* cities in Canada, *seven* in the United States.
2. What is the capital of Canada? Where is it situated? Into how many provinces is Canada divided? Name the provinces, with the capital of each.
3. (a) Describe a trip by water from the head of the Great Lakes to Quebec, naming the different bodies of water passed through.
 (b) Mention some of the cargoes carried (i) by those steamers going up the lakes, (ii) by those going down.
4. In what part (*or* parts) of Canada are the following obtained: gold, silver, copper, iron, coal, paper, butter, cheese, apples, wheat?
5. Name *twelve* cities in Great Britain. State the approximate population and the chief industry of each.
6. State where the following places are and for what they are noted: Bermuda, Dunkirk, Vera Cruz, Scarborough, Suez, Heligoland, Cocos Island, Panama, Louvain, Falkland Islands, Johannesburg, Bombay, Sydney, Wellington, Cairo, Dardanelles.

GEOMETRY.

Time: $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

NOTE.—Eight questions only are to be attempted.

Value—100.

1. What is an angle, and how is it measured?
 Construct with compass and straight-edge angles of 45° and 30° . Make an angle equal to the sum of these two angles, and measure it with your protractor. By what per cent does it differ from an angle of 75° ?
2. Draw a triangle with base $1''\cdot95$, and sides $2''\cdot4$ and $1''\cdot95$. Measure the angles and enunciate *three* theorems which are verified by these measurements.
3. Draw a circle to touch all the sides of the triangle in Question 2, and measure its radius. Prove, by measurements or otherwise, that the area of the triangle is $\frac{1}{2}$ perimeter \times radius of the inscribed circle.
4. If the sides of a convex polygon are produced in order, prove that the sum of the angles so formed is equal to four right angles.
 Hence find the size of an interior angle of a regular octagon.
5. State *four* cases for which triangles are congruent (*i.e.* equal in all respects.) Prove *one* of them.
6. Two circles intersect at X and Y. Prove that XY is bisected at right angles by the line joining the centres.
7. Prove that the straight line joining the mid-points of the sides of a triangle is parallel to the base and equal to half of it.
8. Show how you would find the areas of a parallelogram, trapezium and quadrilateral. (Make out formulæ, or take a numerical example.)
9. Prove that the square on the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle is equal to the sum of the squares on the other two sides.
 A ship is steaming 15 miles an hour due north in a current flowing due east 4 miles per hour. How far does it actually go in an hour, and in what direction?
10. Prove geometrically the identity $(a - b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab$.

HISTORY.

Time: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Six questions only are to be attempted.

Value—100.

1. Make a list, giving dates, of the chief events in the reign of *either* Henry VIII or Elizabeth. Write short accounts of any *three*.
2. Write an account of Cartier's voyages to Canada; *or*
Explain carefully why *any two* of the following are remembered in Canadian History: (a) Champlain; (b) Frontenac; (c) Joseph Howe.
3. Supposing someone were to say, "The reign of Louis XIV was beneficial to the French nation," what reasons could you give against the statement? Could you give any in support of it? *or*
Write an account of the reign of William III.
4. Arrange the names of the following battles under headings, showing the war in which each occurred, the English commander in each battle, and the correct dates of any *five* engagements: Quiberon, Malplaquet, Plassey, Boyne, Waterloo, Fontenoy, Blenheim, Toulon, Trafalgar, Prestonpans, Balaclava, Minden, Majuba Hill, Omdurman.
5. State accurately the main clauses of the following treaties: Treaty of Ryswick, Treaty of Utrecht, Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, Peace of Paris (1763).
6. Write a clear account of the events leading up to the Battle of the Heights of Abraham, of the battle itself, and of the importance of the result in the History of Canada.
7. Draw a sketch map of the East of North America during the Seven Years' War, showing the extent of the British Colonies, and the land claimed by the French. Mark on the map Louisiana, New Orleans, Canada, Quebec, Louisbourg, New England, Ticonderoga, Annapolis Royal, Fort Duquesne, Carolina, the St. Lawrence, the Mississippi, the Ohio.
8. Answer the following questions briefly, some quite briefly: (a) What has been called the soldiers' battle? (b) Who relieved Lucknow? (c) What war broke out in 1899? (d) Why did we join the Crimean War? (e) What treaty ended the War of the Spanish Succession? (f) Who were the *Coueurs des Bois*? (g) When and why was Halifax founded? (h) Name the "Six Nations of Indians." (i) Who were the members of the first Sovereign Council in Canada? (j) What was the "Boston Tea Party"? (k) What year did the *Shannon* engage the *Chesapeake*? What was the result? (l) Why was Lord Durham sent to Canada? (m) Why is 1867 an important date in Canadian history? (n) When is Dominion Day? Why is it a public holiday? (o) What was the Red River Settlement?

LATIN.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

1. Translate into English two of the following selections:—

(a) CÆSAR'S REASONS FOR INVADING BRITAIN.

Exigua parte aestatis reliqua, Cæsar, etsi in his locis, quod omnis Gallia ad septentriones vergit, maturae sunt hiemes, tamen in Britanniam proficisci contendit, quod omnibus fere Gallicis bellis, hostibus nostris inde subministrata auxilia intellegebat, et,

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si tempus anni ad bellum gerendum deficeret, tamen magno sibi usui fore arbitrabatur, si modo insulam adisset et genus hominum perspexisset, loca, portus, aditus cognovisset; quae omnia fere Gallis erant incognita. Neque enim temere praeter mercatores illo adit quisquam, neque iis ipsis quicquam praeter oram maritimam atque eas regiones, quae sunt contra Gallias, notum est.

(b) THE WISDOM OF OLD AGE.

Videtisne, ut apud Homerum saepissime Nestor de virtutibus suis praedicet? Tertiam iam enim aetatem hominum videbat, nec erat ei verendum, ne vera praedicans de se nimis videretur aut insolens aut loquax. Etenim, ut ait Homerus, "ex eius lingua melle dulcior fluebat oratio," quam ad suavitatem nullis egebat corporis viribus. Et tamen dux ille Graeciae nusquam optat, ut Aiaceis similes habeat, sed ut Nestoris; quod si sibi acciderit, non dubitat, quin brevi sit Troia peritura. Sed redeo ad me. Quartum annum ago et octogesimum. . . . sed tamen, ut vos videtis, non plane me enervavit non addixit senectus: non curia vires meas desiderat, non rostra, non amici, non clientes, non hospites.

(c) *(There came to Aeneas in a vision dead Hector, bidding him flee—for lo! Troy's hour was come.)*

Ultro flens ipse videbar

Compellare virum et maestas expromere voces:

"O lux Dardaniae, spes o fidissima Teucrum,
Quae tantae tenuere morae? Quibus Hector ab oris
Expectate venis? Ut te post multa tuorum
Funera, post varios hominumque urbisque labores
Defessi adspicimus! Quae causa indigna serenos
Foedavit vultus? Aut cur haec vulnera cerno?"
Ille nihil, nec me quaerentem vana moratur,
Sed graviter gemitus imo de pectore ducens,
"Heu fuge, nate dea, teque his," ait, "eripe flammis.
Hostis habet muros; ruit alta a culmine Troia."

2. Translate into Latin:—

1. A large part of the city is beautiful.
2. There are not many sailors in the town.
3. The soldiers were praised by the general for their bravery.
4. Did you not see what he was doing?
5. I was afraid he would not do that.
6. If you had been at Rome, you would have seen Cæsar.
7. They promised to send help as soon as possible.
8. The allies marched twenty miles in five hours.
9. Having fought this battle, Cæsar led his troops across the river.
10. He persuaded me that this was true, but he could not persuade me to go with him.

3. Decline in the singular and in the plural: *mons fluvius; senex fortis; domus; caput; alius* (all genders); *ille homo; ego; qui*.

4. Write the perfect subjunctive of: *sum, audio, miror*; the present indicative of: *nolo, eo, moneo*; the future indicative (passive) of: *capio, amo*; the principal parts of: *video, possum, do, fio, proficiscor*.

5. Give the comparative and the superlative of: *acriter, idoneus, fortis, celer, multus, benevolus, bene, altus*.

6. Give the Latin for: 18; 40; 50th; 10 each; 13 times; 2000 soldiers; let us go.

SCIENCE (ELEMENTARY).

Time: 2½ hours.

Value—100.

1. Explain as fully as you can the reasons for the following observations:—
 - (a) On a cold day a football often becomes “slack” when taken outdoors.
 - (b) The bars of a furnace are sometimes left loose.
 - (c) Silver tea-pots have bone or ivory handles.
 - (d) Sitting in damp clothes in a draught may give one a “cold.”
2. Ten pounds of ice-cold water were heated until just ready to boil. Explain how we could find out
 - (a) whether or not the heat given to it is a material substance;
 - (b) how much hotter the water has become; and
 - (c) how much heat the water has received.
3. What do you mean by the terms *rigid*, *elastic*, *volatile*? Give illustrations. Point out clearly the difference between a *solid* and a *gas*.
4. If you were given two coins, a cent and a quarter, how could you show clearly which is the heavier metal, copper or silver?
5. What do you understand by the terms *force*, *moment*?

If two porters carry a 200-lb. barrel of flour on a hand-barrow 6 feet long, where must its centre be placed so that one man may bear twice as much of its weight as the other?
6. What is an *element* in chemistry? Name 12 of them, 6 metals and 6 non-metals. Choose one of each, and tabulate all the differences you know between them, both physical and chemical.
7. What chemical substances enter into the following processes, and what new ones are produced: iron rusting; coal-gas burning; hæmatite (iron oxide) being smelted with coke; black gunpowder exploding?
8. Make a neat diagram of the apparatus in which you could prepare some jars of the gas hydrogen. What substances would you need? What are the chief properties of the gas? Is there any practical use to which hydrogen can be put?

(B) SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS.

(1) Non-competitive Examination for Promotion in the Excise Division of the
Department of Inland Revenue, September 15, 1914.

No. 1.

BOOK-KEEPING.

Time: 5 hours.

I commenced business with the following assets:—

Cash on hand..	\$5,000 00
Cash in Bank of Montreal..	4,000 00
Merchandise in warehouse..	8,000 00
John Jones owes me..	100 00
Thos. Dunn's note..	400 00

and my liabilities were:—

I owe Smith & Sons..	\$400 00
I owe Chaput & Martin..	200 00
My note in favour of Laporte & Johnson..	100 00

Sold merchandise for cash which was deposited in Bank of Montreal \$500.00.

Bought of Murphy & Co., merchandise, for which I paid by cheque on Bank of Montreal \$300.00.

Sold R. Crawford, merchandise, \$1,000.00, and drew on him in favour of Smith & Sons for amount of my indebtedness to latter. Transmitted accepted draft to Smith & Sons.

Discounted Thos. Dunn's note and placed proceeds in Bank of Montreal. Amount of proceeds \$380.00.

Paid for rent of business premises by cheque on Bank of Montreal \$500.00.

Paid for insurance in cash \$200.00.

Received notice that Thos. Dunn's note had been protested. Protest charges paid by cheque on Bank of Montreal \$2.00.

Bought of Seaton & Co., merchandise, for which I gave my note \$500.00.

Paid the following by cheque on Bank of Montreal:—

Taxes..	\$400 00
Salaries..	600 00
Freight..	100 00

Received from John Jones cheque for his account with interest, \$105.00, which I deposited to my credit in Bank of Montreal.

Paid by cheque on Bank of Montreal Chaput & Martin's account for which they allowed me a discount of 10%.

Having received an offer for the purchase of my business I desire to ascertain:—

- (1) What my loss or gain has been?
- (2) Of what my assets and liabilities consist?
 - (a) The value of merchandise on hand is... .. \$7,500 00
 - (b) Unexpired insurance on merchandise... .. 100 00
 - (c) Unexpired taxes... .. 200 00

What was the net capital at the end? And of what are the assets comprised?

Memo.:—

Value for journalizing.. .. .	60
Value for posting.. .. .	40
Value for closing.. .. .	100
	<hr/>
Total.. .. .	200
	<hr/>

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No. 2.
Time: 1 hour.

Add the following columns of figures vertically and horizontally:— Maximum number of marks obtainable, 25.

No.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	No.
1	36,786	21	56,341	85	4,634	67	495	24					1
2	68,435	91	75,283	24	97	53	4,369	34					2
3	87	30	7,365	10	24,268	75	346	82					3
4	27,865	34	64,573	96	4,672	18	8,524	03					4
5	58,667	34	27,964	32	3,541	65	86,342	21					5
6	9,642	87	6,010	50	754	02	9,629	14					6
7	180,304	06	2,857	42	136,364	27	64,845	92					7
8	47,543	15	5,648	13	95,845	38	69,463	05					8
9	4,007	11	8,092	11	10,179	86	28,769	19					9
10	78,823	19	5,796	37	13,634	17	6,435	08					10
11	5,869	72	26,943	80	6,897	15	63,468	92					11
12	34,862	06	12,468	29	4,576	89	389	40					12
13	95,833	21	253	64	169,857	32	5	20					13
14	4,735	63	65	28	56,732	08	96,843	07					14
15	1,328	86	39	65	3,564	57	7,548	92					15
16	76	13	162,833	24	46,359	21	89,091	14					16
17	429	85	25,108	63	762	39	2,922	33					17
18	202	81	44,002	27	87,654	27	53,479	16					18
19	97,960	52	74,225	14	6,597	18	638,324	65					19
20	87,611	22	6,326	86	60,580	56	3,578	43					20
21	8,425	34	5,274	43	5,678	27	264	57					21
22	45	63	54,958	43	27	33	314,456	81					22
23	823	76	364	65	29	25	8,324	30					23
24	198	53	5,248	10	568	40	38,643	21					24

TOTALS

INLAND REVENUE LAWS.

Time: $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Value.

- 12 1. What printed forms are used in preparing applications for a license for the first time? State briefly the nature of the information given on each?
- 14 2. What is the duty of the Collector before granting (a) a new license; (b) a renewal of license; (c) a transfer of license?
- 12 3. What authority is granted to an officer under a Writ of Assistance?
- 12 4. What are the provisions of the Act regarding manufacturing (a) on Sundays (b) at night?
- 12 5. Who must, and who may, be called on to sign any return provided for under the provisions of the Act?
- 12 6. What disposition is a manufacturer directed to make of his license after it comes into his possession?
- 15 7. What drawbacks may be allowed to brewers, and on what conditions are they granted?
- 12 8. What is the rate of duty on malt, imported into Canada?
- 12 9. How long does a guarantee bond remain in force?
- 12 10. Under what circumstances may a new guarantee bond be required?
- 14 11. If an officer were refused admission to premises licensed under the Inland Revenue Act, to what means may he resort (and under what conditions) to effect an entrance?
- 11 12. When, how, and by whom must stock be taken in establishments "Subject to Excise"?

ARITHMETIC.

Time: 3 hours.

Value.

- 11 1. Add together $2\frac{5}{7}$, $3\frac{17}{21}$, $\frac{25}{8}$.009 and .87 expressing the sum as an improper fraction.
- 15 2. A certain work has to be completed in 9 weeks. In 6 weeks 25 men do $\frac{5}{8}$. If each man is then required to do one quarter more per day than before, how many men can be discharged?
- 11 3. Find two numbers the difference of which is 30 and the relation between them as $7\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$?
- 11 4. Multiply $.0549 + .06$ by $(45.34 - 24.07)$ and divide the result by 382.4 , the decimal point to be clearly shown in each result.
- 11 5. For what sum must I insure a cargo valued at \$17,000 so that in case the whole is lost I may recover both the value of the property and the premium at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent?
- 13 6. Simplify $\frac{.005}{\frac{1}{15} \text{ of } 11\frac{1}{7}}$ of $\frac{49\frac{1}{21}}{\frac{7}{4} \text{ of } 2.25} \div (\frac{1}{21} + \frac{1}{27})$.
- 12 7. A man buys two horses for \$65 and \$85 respectively. He sells the first at a gain of 15 per cent but the second he sells at a loss of 20 per cent. He then buys a third at \$70. At what price must he sell it in order that he may neither gain nor lose on the three?

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- 9 8. How many yards of matting 2.025 feet wide will cover a floor 20 feet 3 inches long and 15 feet 9 inches wide?
- 12 9. Simplify $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{3}{8} + \frac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{15}{32}}{4\frac{3}{7}} + \frac{125}{128}$ of $(1 + \frac{1}{2})$.
- 11 10. A wall is to be built of the height of 27 feet; and 9 feet high of it are built by 12 men in 6 days. How many men must be employed to finish the remainder in 4 days?
- 7 11. Find the greatest common measure of 3252 and 4248.
- 15 12. If a beam of timber $37\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ broad and $2\frac{1}{2}$ thick weighs a ton, find the weight of another beam of timber whose dimensions are 50 feet by $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 3, the specific gravity of the former being .4 and that of the latter .5?
- 12 13. Bought 17 kegs of wine each containing 22 gallons at \$3.15 per gallon and paid in addition \$26.33 for cartage, etc., and an ad valorem duty of $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. I sold the whole for \$1,625. What was my gain or loss?

MENSURATION.

Time: 3 hours.

Value.

- 13 1. The perimeter of a rectangle is 144 yards, and the length is three times the breadth. Find the area.
- 14 2. What is the area of an isosceles triangle whose base is 20 and the side 15?
- 17 3. Given the side of an equilateral triangle 20 it is required to find the radius of its circumscribing circle.
- 14 4. How many spheres each 2 inches in diameter might be melted down and run into a cubical box whose sides are 9 inches?
- 14 5. Find the difference between the area of a triangle whose sides are 6, 8 and 10 feet and the area of an equilateral triangle having an equal perimeter?
- 16 6. Required the depth of a cylindrical vessel whose diameter is four feet, that shall contain three times as much as another cylindrical vessel whose diameter is two feet six inches and depth three feet.
- 14 7. The area of a circle is 38.4846 square inches. What is its circumference?
- 14 8. What is the length of a longer axis of an ellipse whose area is equal to 2748.9 and shorter axis 50?
- 14 9. Find the volume of a pyramid the height of which is 12 inches and the base an equilateral triangle, each side of which is 10 inches?
- 20 10. The area of a sector is 150 square feet: the angle of the sector is 50° . Find the radius. (360 degrees in a circle.)

No. 6.

MALT GAUGING AND COMPUTATION OF COMMODITIES IN BULK.

Time: 3 hours.

Value.

- 16 1. What uses are made of the following factors? 3.1416, .7854, .0036, .002832, and how are the two last ones derived?
- 18 2. A malt floor whose average depth is 8 inches is in the form of a trapezium, whose sides are 9, 12, 25 and 28 feet respectively. The angle formed by the junction of the sides 9 and 12 is a right angle. How many cubic inches does the floor contain?
- 10 3. The area of a square cistern is 8.836 inches. What is the diameter of a cylindrical vessel of twice the area?
- 16 4. A rectangular bin 30 feet square and total depth of 20 feet is filled to the depth of 15 feet with malt. The lower 5 feet is in the shape of a hopper and has an outlet 20 inches square. How many pounds of malt does it contain, the malt weighing 16 lbs. per one thousand cubic inches?
- 18 5. A cylindrical vessel is 20 feet in total length. One end is a cone 6 feet long, the other end is a hemisphere. All diameters are four feet. Find the cubic content.
- 10 6. What is the approximate weight of a floor of grain, the dimensions of which are 20 feet by 60 feet, the depth at six different points being 21.9, 23.4, 20.7, 18.9, 22., 23.3, inches. The grain weighs 22 pounds per one thousand cubic inches.
- 20 7. A cylindrical iron tank 20 feet long and 5 feet in diameter containing oil was shipped from London to Montreal. When loaded at London it was filled to within 10 inches of the top and on arrival at Montreal was found to be filled to within 15 inches of the top. How much was lost in transit?
- 15 8. In steeping barley in a cylindrical steep cistern, whose depth is 9 ft. 6 in., the maltster finds that 5,000 lbs. of grain weighing 21 lbs. per malt measure, fills exactly one third of the vessel. What is the diameter of the steep cistern?
- 15 9. A steep tub, in the form of a frustum of a cone, has a depth of 12 feet, a top diameter of 7 ft. 6 ins. and a bottom diameter of 9 ft. How many gallons does it contain when filled to a depth of 10 feet?
- 12 10. Barley is measured into a steep tub with a box, of which the dimensions are 28 x 32 x 25. It takes $34\frac{3}{4}$ boxes to complete the quantity required. If the barley weighs 20.5 lbs. per m.m. and the barley yields 77%, how many pounds of malt would you expect from the kiln?

No. 7.

USE OF HYDROMETER AND SACCHAROMETER.

Time: 2 hours.

Value.

- 6 1. For what purpose are the Hydrometer and Saccharometer used, and what information do they furnish respectively?
- 6 2. What is meant by the expression "Specific Gravity"? To what practical use may it be applied?

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- 8 3. What was the original gravity of a gallon of syrup of a specific gravity of 1010· it having been diluted with 5 gallons of distilled water?
- 7 4. What would be the specific gravity of a mixture composed of 8 gallons of spirits of a specific gravity of 8·161, 4 galls. of spirits of a specific gravity 8·709 and 2 gallons of distilled water?
- 8 5. Explain how beer or wash is affected in respect to its gravity while passing through the stages of fermentation.
- 7 6. Describe in detail how you would proceed to determine the strength of a sample of spirits also its gravity.
- 8 7. Assuming that the temperature of a sample of beer when being tested by Bates saccharometer varies from the standard, how would you proceed to ascertain its true gravity without changing its temperature? What is this temperature?

No. 8.

MALTING AND SUPERVISION OF MALTHOUSES.

Time: 2½ hours.

Value.

- 11 1. What is the least quantity of malt that may be taken for use ex-manufactory at one time? What would the maltster gain or lose by paying duty in this manner?
- 8 2. Under what circumstances can malt be used without the payment of the duty?
- 8 3. Under what conditions is the duty collected on beer?
- 12 4. A brewer who uses only duty paid malt finds that he has brewed more malt than his stock book shows to have been on hand. How should he act in this circumstance? Is he required to pay any more duty?
- 10 5. State the provisions of the regulations respecting the re-drying of malt in bond.
- 10 6. Also damaged grain.
- 8 7. What is the duty of an officer when skimmings are being dried and what account of them is taken when removed from the premises?
- 10 8. A brewer received 20,000 pounds of malt in bond on which he paid duty, and also 10,000 pounds of duty paid malt. What amount of rebate was he entitled to at the end of the year?
- 12 9. The capacity of all the steep tubs in a malt house is 1,515,000 cubic inches. To what class does it belong and what is the license fee?
- 12 10. The operations in a malt house during the year were as follows:—
- | | |
|--|----------------|
| Grain taken for use | 2,789,465 lbs. |
| Malt removed from kiln | 2,192,798 “ |
| Grain in process at beginning of year | 176,400 “ |
| Grain in process at end of year | 152,700 “ |
- How many pounds of malt were produced for each 100 lbs. of grain used?
- 10 11. What does the law require shall be placed on all vessels in a brewery that are used for containing any commodity subject to excise?
- 11 12. In gauging the malt on a kiln I find there are 535,000 cubic inches. How many cubic inches of barley when properly steeped should this represent?

No. 9.

TOBACCO AND CIGAR MANUFACTURING AND SUPERVISION OF FACTORIES.

Time: 2½ hours.

Values.

- 10 1. What are the provisions of the regulations respecting the removal of Raw Leaf Tobacco in bond from one warehouse to another?
- 12 2. A cigar manufacturer brought into his factory 5,760 lbs. of Raw Leaf, samples from which were tested and the fact ascertained that the leaf contained six (6) per cent of moisture less than the standard. With what quantity must the No. 1 Stock Book and officers record be debited?
- 4 3. What are the provisions of the Act which requires the payment of 16c. per pound on other material used in a tobacco manufactory?
- 12 4. Owing to an accident, 2,000 unpacked cigars weighing 15 lbs. to the thousand became so damaged that they were destroyed in the presence of the officers. How would this transaction be treated in the books of the manufacturer?
- 3 5. In drying a sample of Raw Leaf Tobacco subject to duty, what effect, as regards the revenue would be produced by the application of too great heat?
- 8 6. What is the least quantity of cigars that should, according to the established standard, be produced from 7,878 lbs. of raw leaf tobacco?
- 9 7. In what books must stems, scraps, cuttings or waste be entered before they can be entered for removal or destruction?
- 10 8. Why does not a cigar manufacturer receive credit in his production account for stems produced?
- 10 9. What drawback is allowed to tobacco manufacturers who re-work duty-paid cigarettes?
- 10 10. What are the provisions of the Act respecting the removal from a licensed factory of cigars when put up in packages of three or six cigars?
- 12 11. Give the provisions of the Act respecting the number of cigars and cigarettes that may be put up in packages, and sold in Canada. Both domestic and imported.
- 10 12. Stamps for Canada Twist are sold on commission. How are the receipts and commission treated by the Collector?

No. 10.

STAMPING, MARKING, WAREHOUSING AND REMOVAL OF EXCISABLE GOODS.

Time: 3 hours.

Value.

- 10 1. A merchant in Montreal who has no bonding warehouse, desires to have excise goods shipped to him in bond. Do the warehousing regulations provide that his wishes may be met. If so, what course is to be followed?
- 12 2. What kind of stamp is used upon kegs, pails, and drums, of finecut chewing tobacco, and how are they to be affixed?
- 9 3. What is the size of the Caution notice used upon cigar boxes?

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- 8 4. In closing out the contents of a package of raw leaf tobacco, from which fractional quantities had from time to time been taken, what must the final entry represent?
- 10 5. What is the smallest quantity of foreign leaf tobacco that may be entered for warehouse?
- 12 6. Under what circumstances may stamps be issued to a tobacco manufacturer prior to the complete manufacture of the goods to which they are to be attached?
- 10 7. Upon whom is the obligation placed to label all vessels containing Wood Alcohol? Describe the label required.
- 10 8. What is the maximum size for packages of perfumed spirits manufactured in bond? Describe the label that must be attached.
- 10 9. Describe all the marks that must be placed on barrels containing Non-potable spirits before their removal from a distillery.
- 10 10. What does the brand "R" and "F.A." with date following denote when placed upon packages of spirits?
- 12 11. Under what circumstances are provisional warehouse entries required?
- 12 12. What margin of discrepancy is allowed when re-warehousing spirits which have been removed in bond in barrels and in cases?

No. 11.

PETROLEUM INSPECTION.

Time: 1 hour.

Value.

- 4 1. When offered for sale, how must barrels be painted and branded which contain petroleum and naphtha respectively?
- 5 2. Who is a refiner as defined by the Act and what license fee is he required to pay?
- 5 3. Give the range of specific Gravity of Petroleum and Naphtha respectively?
- 5 4. By what instrument is the flash test of petroleum obtained and what is the standard flash test?
- 7 5. What is the weight of petroleum in a barrel which contains 137,250 cubic inches, the oil showing a specific gravity of 7.92?
- 5 6. What are the powers of officers relative to taking samples of petroleum and naphtha?
- 4 7. In the event of the importation of petroleum that will not stand the tests provided by the Act, what course should be pursued?
- 5 8. What description of oil is exempt from the provisions of the Act as regards inspection?
- 6 9. On re-testing a sample of petroleum, to which a quantity of naphtha had been added, what changes would you expect to find as respects its gravity and flash test?
- 4 10. By whom is the inspection of petroleum and naphtha performed as directed by the law?

No. 12.

DISTILLATION AND SUPERVISION OF DISTILLERIES.

Time: 3½ hours.

Value.

- 12 1. If in a grain distillery the Annual Return showed that 610,080 proof gallons of spirits had been warehoused in W. H. No. 2 and that 10,000 proof galls. of fusel oil had been removed to the Dep't and 6,000 proof gallons had been destroyed, what procedure would you follow regarding credit entries for this fusel oil?
- 14 2. If the yield at a grain distillery for the month was .00657 greater than the standard alcoholic beer value, how many gallons of beer were used to produce one proof gallon of spirits?
- 16 3. In making a "Special Test" of a tun of beer No. 7 representing 21,000 lbs. of grain mashed, I find that the closed spirit receiver held 4,100 standard gallons 50 over proof before the tun was commenced and 5,100 standard gallons, 45 over proof after completion. What was the strength of the spirits produced from tun No. 7, and what was the alcoholic value of the grain?
- 15 4. A distiller's annual stock statement of spirits in process of manufacture shows the following figures:—
 Stock on hand at beginning of the year, 20,000 proof gallons; manufactured during the year 300,000 proof gallons;
 Warehoused in No. 1 warehouse, 40,000 proof gallons; warehoused in No. 2 warehouse, 280,000 proof gallons;
 Fusel oil destroyed, 5,000 proof gallons. Stock on hand, 50,000 proof gallons. What was the deficiency or surplus?
- 16 5. On June 30th, 1899, a package of spirits containing 500 proof gallons was entered for warehouse for maturing. On Oct. 21st, 1901, it was taken out for Legal Allowance when only 404 proof gallons were found. This quantity was returned to warehouse for further maturing on Nov. 11th, 1901, and again taken out for Legal Allowance on Jan. 29th, 1902, when only 400 proof gallons were found. For what quantity was the distiller entitled to pass a free entry on the 29th Jan., 1902?
- 10 6. What marks are required to be placed on barrels of spirits and also on cases removed from a distillery?
- 10 7. How would you determine which are the pipes used for the conveyance of spirits in a distillery?
- 10 8. State the provisions of the regulations respecting duty paid spirits brought into a distillery.
- 9 9. In what book are entries made when "non-potable" spirits are removed to a bonded factory?
- 12 10. A quantity of spirits was removed from Toronto to Montreal and upon arrival was found to be 20 gallons short. The removal entry called for 400 galls. State how this transaction should be treated in both places?
- 10 11. Name the different persons who are allowed to have distilling apparatus in their possession.
- 16 12. How many methods are provided for the assessment of duties on spirits and what are they. Answer fully?

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No. 13.

BONDED MANUFACTORIES AND TESTING OF PRODUCTS.

Time: 1½ hours.

Value.

- 8 1. A tank of vinegar is dipped and found to contain 5·100 gallons; upon testing a sample containing 100 grains taken therefrom it is found that 154 grains of standard solution are required to effect the neutralization. What was the percentage of acetic acid contained in the sample, and how many proof gallons were there in the tank?
- 8 2. In a tank of vinegar containing 500 standard gallons and its strength 1·4 under proof, how many grains of solution were required to effect neutralization when the sample was being tested to ascertain the strength; and what was the duty on the tank?
- 4 3. What is an officer instructed to do before releasing vinegar from any receiver?
- 8 4. In a vinegar factory where the formula is as follows: Spirits, 20 proof gallons; Beer, 10 standard gallons; vinegar, 100 proof gallons—What quantities of each ingredient should be employed when using one barrel of alcohol 44 standard gallons at 65 over proof? Describe the method to be followed in the actual operation of mixing.
- 4 5. After the barrel just mentioned has been emptied, what is the duty of the officer concerning it?
- 8 6. A Bonded Perfume Manufacturer in preparing a quantity of perfume made use of the following materials: 320 lbs. alcohol at 25c per lb., 2 ounces of essential oils at \$22.00 per ounce, one ounce oils at \$3.75 per ounce, and 13 ounces sundries at 5 cents per ounce. If the resultant perfume weighed 8 pounds per gallon, would you permit this perfume to be removed from the factory? What action would you take?
- 7 7. Stock being taken at a bonded factory in which vinegar only was manufactured, it was found that there had been used 1,500 proof gallons of spirits and 2,400 proof gallons of vinegar, and that 7,500 proof gallons net of vinegar had been produced and the duty \$300 paid thereon. There was nothing remaining in process. Upon this showing, would the manufacturer be called upon to pay any special additional amount? If so, how much?
- 3 8. What is the amount of license fee to be paid by a manufacturer in bond who manufactures only for exportation?

(2) Competitive Examination for an Assistant Actuary in the Department of Insurance, November 11, 1914.

COMPOSITION AND LETTER WRITING.

Time: 2½ hours.

NOTE.—Your writing will be judged from this paper.

Value—100.

1. Write an essay on the causal conditions and antecedents of the present war and on the circumstances which occasioned the same.

2. Define the following words and compose sentences containing the same used correctly: adventitious, ominous, amateur, prohibit, inhibit, habitable, inhabitable, continuous, continual. Give the meaning of the words in *italics* in the following sentences: (a) Some plants *transpire* many times their weight of water in the course of one month. (b) The *expressed* juice of the grape has been used as a beverage since the dawn of civilization. (c) All the sailors were convinced of the presence of many portents, but none could *divine* their significance.

3. Rewrite the following sentences correctly and give reasons for any changes made: (a) He done it for conscience sake. (b) Shall you or I do the work? (c) John Smith and I am going to the game this afternoon, and I promised to wait on him at the corner of Roy and Main streets until a quarter to three.

4. (a) Write a letter applying for any position whatsoever.

(b) Write a letter placing your services at the disposal of the military authorities of Canada during the course of the present war in whatever capacity you think you are best fitted to serve, indicating your qualifications and fitness for the same.

5. Define the meaning of the following terms: perspicuity, redundancy, circumlocution, periphrasis, idiom, synonym, parenthesis, paradox, euphemism, analogue.

6. Set out in orderly form converting from direct to indirect speech the gist of the following address. The summary should contain all the salient points and nothing that is unimportant. Attention should be given to spelling, punctuation, arrangement and grammatical accuracy.

I need not dwell very long upon the incidents which led up to this war. Last evening I had the opportunity of reading with the deepest possible interest the White Paper which was laid upon the table of the House to-day, and which gives a very full and detailed history of the untiring efforts of Sir Edward Grey—who has been rightly characterized by his colleague the Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, as the peacemaker of Europe—to prevent war. The splendid efforts made by Sir Edward Grey to preserve the peace of Europe command our warmest admiration; when that proved impossible he most earnestly endeavoured to find some way of escape, short of dishonour, by which Great Britain might remain neutral in that awful contest. The armed forces of Europe, as we all know, during the past twenty or twenty-five years have been increasing beyond measure and the closest students of the world's politics have believed for many years past that war was bound to come. It did come, and with startling suddenness; and it is my duty to say that after reading the documents to which I have alluded, after giving them the most careful and attentive consideration which was permitted to me in the short time that has elapsed since their arrival, I am convinced that no government ever with more whole-hearted earnestness sought to keep the peace of the world and the peace of this Empire than did His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. It has been the policy of the British Government for many years

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past to seek reduction of armaments and thus to lessen the danger which lurks in the enormous armed forces with which the nations of Europe have confronted each other. At and ever since the Hague Conference in 1907, British statesmen have pleaded with the nations of the world to reduce their armaments. At The Hague Conference, and on many occasions since, Great Britain offered to give up what would seem to be very material advantages to her in time of war if by such concessions she could induce Germany and other countries to abate the awful increase in armaments of war which has been proceeding. Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Churchill, Mr. McKenna, Mr. Ackland—I have their utterances under my hand and could read them to the House if there were occasion. Time after time, year after year, on occasion after occasion the British Government has shown itself most truly and earnestly desirous of bringing about such conditions in Europe as would make for permanent peace if that could be accomplished. Those who will read the papers that have been laid upon the table of the House to-day will find that in the very last moments of peace, before Great Britain finally embarked in the conflict she made this earnest proposal to the German Government: That if this most appalling crisis could be passed, she would use every influence and every effort that she could command to bring about such an understanding between Germany and her ally on the one hand, and Russia and France on the other hand as would relieve Germany and Austria from any apprehension of attack from that quarter; and the minister declared himself to be inspired with a very full confidence that if this crisis could be passed, great results would be brought about.

I will not dwell for more than a moment on the earlier aspects of the war—the war which broke out between Austria and Serbia; but I cannot escape the conviction, after having read the documents to which I have alluded—and I do not think any member of this House or any man in this country can escape the conviction—that there was a deliberate determination in the first place to force war upon Serbia, regardless of any humiliation to which she might consent or of any consequences which might result from that war. I say that such is my deliberate conviction. The most imperious demand ever made upon any free nation in the world was made by the Austro-Hungarian monarchy on Serbia on the 24th day of July. It was not to be called an ultimatum, as they afterwards explained; it was to be called a “demarche,” with a time limit, and the time limit to that demand, served at Belgrade on the 24th day of July, was to be delivered not later than half past six o’clock on the evening of the next day, the 25th of July. I have a summary of the demand and of Serbia’s answer under my hand, and I say that a perusal of that demand and of the answer which Serbia gave to it impresses us with the truth of what Sir Edward Grey stated when he said: “It seemed to me that the Servian reply already involved the greatest humiliation to Serbia that I had ever seen a country undergo.”

MATHEMATICS.

Paper No. 1.

Value—100.

Time: 3 hours.

1. Solve the equations:—

$$(1) \ x + y + z = ab, \ x^{-1} + y^{-1} + z^{-1} = a^{-1}b, \ xyz = a^3$$

$$(2) \ (ax)^{\log a} = (by)^{\log b}, \ b^{\log x} = a^{\log y}$$

2. (a) If the arithmetic mean between a and b is twice as great as the geometric mean show that $a : b = 2 + \sqrt{3} : 2 - \sqrt{3}$.

(b) If between any two quantities there be inserted two arithmetic means A_1, A_2 ; two geometric means G_1, G_2 ; and two harmonic means H_1, H_2 ; show that $G_1, G_2 : H_1, H_2 = A_1 + A_2 : H_1 + H_2$.

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3. On a sheet of water there is no current from A to B but a current from B to C; a man rows down stream from A to C in 3 hours and up stream from C to A in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours; had there been the same current all the way as from B to C, his journey down stream would have occupied $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours; find the length of time his return journey would have taken under the same circumstances.
4. (a) Prove the truth of the Binomial Theorem for any exponent.
(b) Show that the Coefficients of the middle term of $(1+x)^{2n}$ is equal to the sum of the coefficients of the two middle terms of $(1+x)^{2n-1}$.
5. The a priori odds against a certain event having happened are 10^{12} to 1; if 13 independent witnesses, each of whom makes a correct assertion nine times out of ten, assert that it happened, find the probability that it did happen.
6. Find the sum of the infinite series $x + 4x^2 + 9x^3 + 16x^4$, etc., and of the series
- $$\frac{1}{8 \cdot 18} + \frac{1}{10 \cdot 21} + \frac{1}{12 \cdot 24} + \frac{1}{14 \cdot 27} + \&c. \text{ ad. inf.}$$
7. State and prove Taylor's Theorem.
Expand e^x in powers of x by application of the calculus.
8. Explain what is meant by $\int f(x) dx$ and $\int_a^b f(x) dx$
Evaluate the following:
(1) $\int \frac{dx}{x \log x}$ (2) $\int_a^b x^3 e^x dx$. (3) Prove that $\int_0^a e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$
9. If i and d are corresponding effective rates of interest and discount; j and f corresponding nominal rates of interest and discount convertible m times a year; and δ and δ^1 the corresponding forces of interest and discount, prove that
(1) $i - d = id$; (2) $j - f = \frac{jf}{m}$ (3) $\delta = \delta^1$
10. A bond for \$1,000, interest at $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ yearly payable July 1, is redeemable at \$1,200 on July 1, 1941. At what price approximately with accrued interest must it have been purchased September 15, 1914, to yield $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ per annum to the purchaser?
Given $v^{27} 4\frac{1}{2}\% = .30469$
5 % = .26785
 $5\frac{1}{2}\% = .23560$
6 % = .20737

Paper No. 2.

Value—100.

Time: 3 hours.

1. Prove that there is no value of $x + \frac{1}{2}$ between 2 and -2 . Show that the series

$$1 + \frac{x}{1+x^2} + \left(\frac{x}{1+x^2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{x}{1+x^2}\right)^3 + \dots \text{ad. inf.}$$

can always be summed, and that its sum is never greater than 2 nor less than $\frac{2}{3}$.

2. (a) Define a logarithm, and with reference to logarithms define modulus, mantissa, characteristic, base.

(b) If a and b be the roots of $x^2 - px + q = 0$ show that

$$\log_e (1 + px + qx^2) = (a+b)x - \frac{a^2 + b^2}{2}x^2 + \frac{a^3 + b^3}{3}x^3 -$$

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3. Find the number of permutations of n things taken r at a time and hence deduce the number of combinations.

A closed chain is to be formed of twelve links of different metals; how many different arrangements can be made?

4. Define and illustrate the terms "expectation" and "probable value" as applied to probabilities.

A bag contains 10 tickets numbered 1 to 10. A ticket is to be drawn and replaced by an unnumbered ticket four times, and if the sum of the numbers drawn is exactly 33 the drawer is to receive \$1,000. What is the value of his expectation?

5. Explain the nature of the calculus of Finite Differences and furnish reasons why the value usually given to the difference of the independent variable is unity.

Prove that if u_x is a rational and integral function of x of the n^{th} degree its n^{th} differences are constant.

6. (a) Derive an interpolation formula involving central differences and apply to $U_{1\frac{1}{2}}$,

Given $U_0=2,844$
 $U_1=2,705$
 $U_2=2,501$
 $U_3=2,236$
 $U_4=1,901$.

(b) Find by finite differences the first 10 terms of the series 1, 3, 5, 12, 33, etc.

7. Show how to find the greatest or least values of the expression ax^2+bx+c .

The hourly consumption of coal of a train is kv^2 tons, where v is the velocity of the train in miles per hour; the cost of the coal per ton is \$7.00 and the other expenses of running the train are \$E per hour; find the velocity per hour when the cost per mile is least, and find the then cost per hour.

8. Evaluate the integrals:-

$$(1) \int x^n \log x \, dx; (2) \int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \, dx$$

$$(3) \int \sqrt{2ax + x^2} \, dx.$$

9. Prove from first principles that if there be two annuities certain, one payable at every t^{th} interval of a year and the other at the end of every r^{th} interval of a year, the amount payable annually, the effective rate of interest and the time for which they are to run being the same, the ratio of the value of the first annuity to that of the second is independent of the time for which they are to run.

10. If a sum of \$1,000 be borrowed at 4% interest payable annually, and \$60 be applied each year towards paying interest and reducing the principal, in what time will the loan be finally discharged?

Given $\log 3=.4771213$; $\log 1.04=.0170333$.

Draw up a schedule showing the interest and principal contained in each annual payment and the principal from time to time outstanding during first 6 years.

SPELLING AND DICTATION.

Same as on page 76.

(3) Competitive Examination for Translators on the Staff of the House of Commons,
November 25, 1914.

COMPOSITION FRANÇAISE.

Temps: 3 heures.

Avis: Il n'est pas permis de se servir de dictionnaire.

Valeur—150.

Ecrire une composition française, d'au moins six cents (600) mots, sur *un* des sujets suivants:

Vos idées sur la guerre actuelle.

Devoirs des riches dans ce temps de crise économique.

Honneur à nos volontaires.

ORTHOGRAPHE ET DICTÉE.

ORTHOGRAPHE.

NOTE.—Il n'y a à corriger dans cette copie que les mots mal épelés. Chaque faute non corrigée fera perdre cinq points.

Temps: 30 minutes.

Valeur—50.

Le lac très calme, a peine riddé par quelque courrents pres qu'insencibles, s'étalle dans un pénombre transparent. La lune, en son plain, monte lentment dans le cielle et depace les somêts. Son reflais s'alonge en un côlone de lumières, couleur vieille or, qui tramble, pappilone, s'élargie peu-a-peu sur les aux sombres. Une barc de pêche atardée, surgie toute a coup, come une fantome, koupe et bryse le reflais. Mille serpants de feue pale se tordent au tour, ondulent au silage. La barc s'éloigne; une poussière d'étinselle coure derrière elle. Le bruit mouillé des rammes s'afaiblie et se fonds dans le grande silance. Il n'y a plus cet tranquil nape de lumières qui sômle sur les reflais et le cirke des montagnes dont les fôrmes vaporeuses rêvetent le mantau du gaz bleu des nuites seraines. Toute est apaisement, recueilment, prière. J'addore le grand Artist qui créa ce païsage de sonje.

DICTÉE.

Temps: 30 minutes.

NOTE.—Les candidats ne doivent pas voir cet exercice. L'examineur leur lira le morceau en entier une première fois, puis le reprendra lentement et distinctement, leur indiquant chaque point. Une dernière lecture rapide est permise, s'il y a du temps de reste. Cette dictée devra se faire en trente minutes.

Valeur—50.

Un volcan est un puits d'une profondeur insondable, et dont l'ouverture a quelque-fois une demi-lieue de diamètre. Cette large bouche à feu vomit avec un bruit effroyable des torrents de fumée et des flammes, des fleuves de bitume, de soufre et de metal fondu; de là s'élèvent des nuées de cendres et de pierres. Telle est la force de projection du Vésuve et de l'Etna, qu'on les a vus lancer à plusieurs myriamètres de distance des rochers énormes, tels que, pour en mouvoir un seul, les forces réunies de quelque vingt à vingt-cinq mille hommes seraient insuffisantes.

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L'embrasement est si terrible, et la quantité de matières ardentes, fondues, calcinées, vitrifiées, est si abondante, qu'on a vu ensevelir sous la lave ou la cendre des villes, des forêts, des buttes, des monticules même.

L'action du feu est si grande, la force de l'explosion si violente, que la terre en est ébranlée, la mer agitée, les édifices renversés à des distances considérables.

La science a observé les effrayants phénomènes des éruptions volcaniques, mais elle ne les a pu expliquer encore d'une manière satisfaisante; c'est là un de ces innombrables mystères de la nature, qui nous font comprendre que l'homme ne connaît encore que bien peu de chose de la surface de la terre, qu'il étudie pourtant depuis soixante siècles.

TRADUCTION DE L'ANGLAIS AU FRANÇAIS.

Temps: 3 heures.

Avis: Il n'est pas permis de se servir de dictionnaire.

Valeur—100.

Traduire en français les deux extraits suivants:—

(a) The second policy to which I would refer is the assuming by ourselves of the defence of our own ports and coasts, in constant and free co-operation with the imperial forces of the mother country. Let us see what are the objections to, and what may be urged in support of, that second policy. It has its advocates and its opponents. In the first place, we begin with no plant, no expert skill, no trained cadets, no trained sailors. In those respects, Canada is a blank sheet. Whatever may be necessary has to be collected and assembled together and developed with such expedition and in such abundance as circumstances will allow. Under that system our first vessels would be British built, British equipped, British manned, British officered from stoker to captain. There is no other way in which we could proceed. We are absolutely bare of the skill, the experience, the training and the power necessary to put one single war vessel on a proper footing; but—and it is but the beginning of a circle—the first Canadian-owned vessel, built and equipped in Britain, and sent out to defend our coasts, would become the nucleus and the training ground of Canadian stokers, Canadian sailors, and Canadian officers, and by and by, perhaps, of a Canadian admiral on the Canadian coast. How much time would be taken in completing that circle none of us can say, but if we begin the circumscription of it and follow it fairly and faithfully, the time must come when we get a complete circle and have an imperial adjunct to the British navy for the defence of Canada and the defence of the Empire.

(b) The question of the formation and geological age of the crystalline schists (*schistes*) has given rise to much controversy. Some geologists have maintained that these rocks are to be regarded as portions of the early crust of the globe which consolidated from a molten condition. Others have regarded them as original chemical deposits on the floor of a primeval ocean. These writers, justly repudiating the exaggerated views of those who have sought by metamorphic processes to derive the most utterly different rocks from each other, have insisted that the crystalline schists have been deposited "for the most part as chemically-formed sediments or precipitates, and that the subsequent changes have been simply molecular, or at most confined in certain cases to reactions between the mingled elements of the sediments, with the elimination of water and carbonic acid." To support this view it is necessary to suppose that the rocks in question were formed during a period of the earth's history when the ocean had a considerably different relative proportion of mineral substances dissolved in its waters; they are consequently assigned to a very early geological period.

TRADUCTION DU FRANÇAIS A L'ANGLAIS.

Temps: 3 heures.

Avis: Il n'est pas permis de se servir de dictionnaire.

Valeur—200.

Traduire en anglais:—

Bonaparte est premier Consul pour dix ans. Il promulgue les lois, nomme et révoque les conseillers d'Etat, les ministres, les ambassadeurs et autres agents extérieurs, les officiers des armées de terre et de mer, les membres des administrations départementales. Son pouvoir sur la magistrature est limité par la règle de l'immovibilité. Il nomme, sans qu'il puisse les révoquer, tous les juges criminels et civils, à l'exception des membres du tribunal de Cassation, désignés par le Sénat, et des juges de paix. En 1791, dans le premier élan des passions et des candeurs révolutionnaires, le principe électif avait tout envahi; on avait voulu que le peuple élût les législateurs, les administrateurs et conseils locaux à tous les degrés, les juges de toute catégorie, les officiers de la garde nationale, jusqu'aux évêques et aux curés; en l'an VIII, on lui laissait le droit d'élire ses juges de paix.

Pour tout acte de gouvernement autre que la nomination des fonctionnaires, officiers et juges, Bonaparte consulte ses deux collègues et puis décide. Le gouvernement, c'est-à-dire Bonaparte, pourvoit à la sûreté intérieure de l'Etat. Il dirige la diplomatie, conduit les négociations, signe les traités, avec cette restriction que les déclarations de guerre, les traités de paix, d'alliance et de commerce, doivent être proposés, discutés et adoptés en forme de lois. "Il distribue les forces de terre et de mer et en règle l'emploi."

La constitution faisait ainsi Bonaparte très fort, très puissant, beaucoup plus puissant qu'un roi d'Angleterre, plus puissant qu'un président des Etats-Unis; il y aurait toutefois grande erreur à dire qu'elle créât la dictature. Le dictateur réunit en soi tous les pouvoirs; il décrète et exécute; il est la loi vivante et agissante. Bonaparte obtenait toute la fonction exécutive; il proposait aussi la loi, mais ne la faisait point, puisqu'il appartenait au Tribunal (*Tribunate*) de la discuter et au Corps législatif, selon l'expression conservée, de la *décréter*.

Le mécanisme législatif est disposé en principe de la façon suivante, sauf à en préciser le détail par des lois ultérieures. Sur l'initiative des Consuls, le Conseil d'Etat, grand comité de techniciens, élabore les projets; le Tribunal les discute et émet un vœu en faveur de l'adoption ou du rejet; après quoi, trois orateurs du Tribunal s'en vont concurremment ou d'accord avec les délégués du Conseil d'Etat discuter le projet devant le Corps législatif.

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(4) Special Examinations for Lower Grade positions, held throughout the year.

The subjects were: Writing, Spelling, Dictation and Arithmetic; the papers were similar to those given on page 98.

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